

## Pressure grows for cut in interest rates

The Government, under increasing attack for its economic policies, may cut the minimum lending rate by 1 or 2 per cent soon, a reduction much lower than the demands of industrialists. But Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, opposes a 2 per cent cut before the Conservative conference in October. [Report, page 2].

## Modest drop unlikely to please industry

David Blake, Economics Editor

Increasing criticism of the Government's economic policy has led to an announcement that the minimum lending rate will be cut by 1 or 2 per cent in the next few weeks. The move, which is expected to be announced on October 1, is unlikely to please the industrialists, who are asking for a cut of 4 or 5 per cent. The rate is currently 15 per cent, and a cut of 2 per cent would bring it to 13 per cent.

The move is seen as a response to the growing pressure on the Government to ease its monetary policy. The Treasury has been accused of being too tight, and the industrialists have complained that the high interest rates are making it difficult to finance their expansion plans.

However, the Treasury has insisted that it cannot afford to cut the rate by more than 2 per cent at present. It is expected that the rate will be cut to 13 per cent, but a further cut to 12 per cent or lower will have to wait until next year.

The move is also seen as a signal that the Government is beginning to soften its stance on inflation. It is a sign that the Government is beginning to listen to the demands of the industrialists, but it is also a sign that the Government is still committed to its policy of low inflation.

## Shot captain first to die since coup in Turkey

From Beirut, Sept 14

An army captain was shot dead in the first incident in Turkey reported after the bloodless military takeover last night. He died during a gun battle in the southern city of Adana, reliable sources reported tonight.

The captain, whose identity is not yet known, was leading a unit to stop a gunfight between right and left extremists. The ruling National Security Council, concentrating on social issues, today announced that it had awarded a 70 per cent pay rise to workers on strike or whose unions were negotiating for new collective labour agreements at the time of the coup.

The council also banned all strikes and lock-outs as General Secdet Ural, the martial law commander of Istanbul, called on leaders of the right-wing trade union confederation, and their left-wing counterparts, to give themselves up.

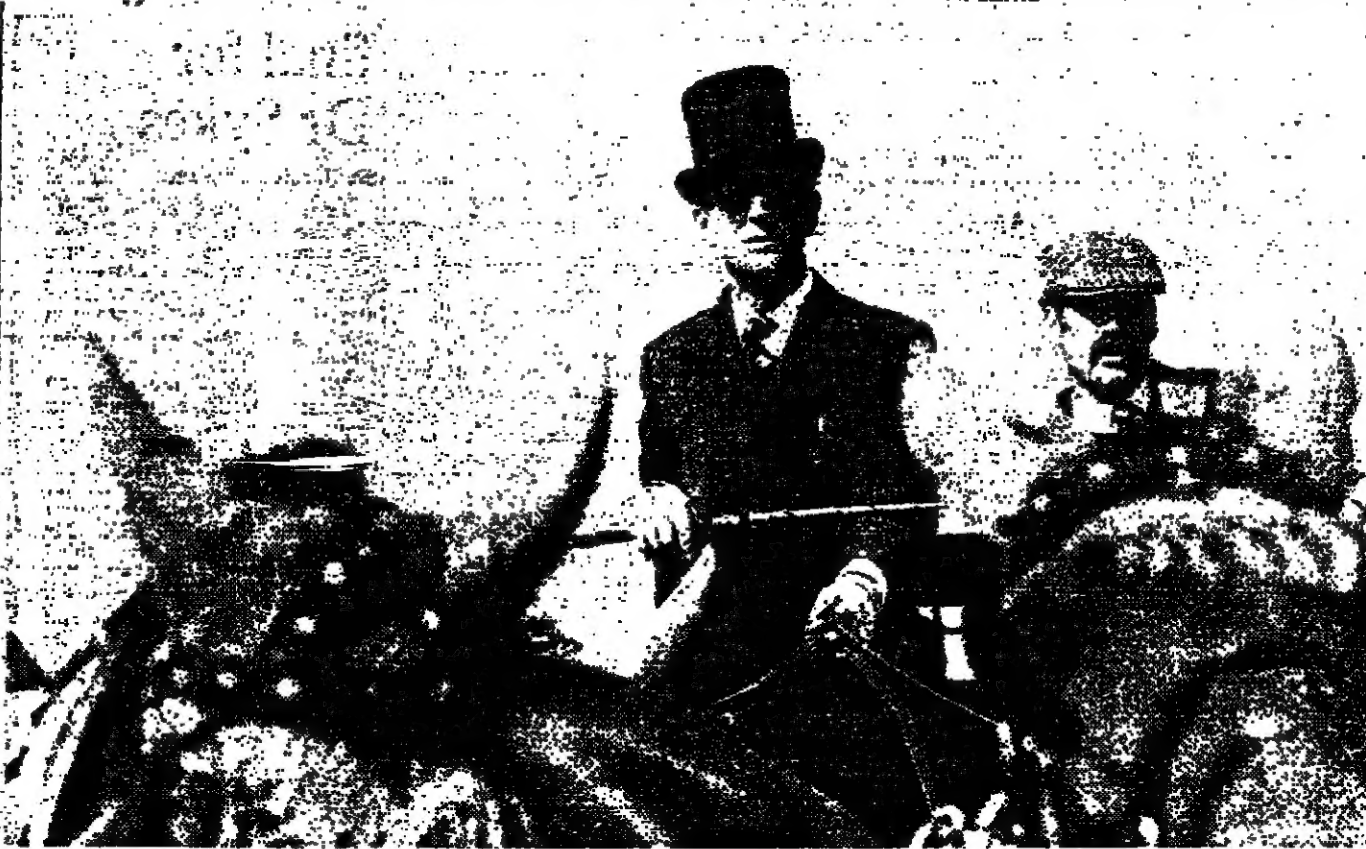
A martial law communiqué said that the leaders, executive cadres, accountants and workplace representatives of the two confederations—and of the unions affiliated to them in the Istanbul province—should report to the military authorities by 6 pm on Tuesday.

If they failed to do so, the union leaders would have "violated the orders of the National Security Council and the Istanbul martial law commands," the communiqué said, and they would be "treated as fugitives."

A law in the otherwise smooth takeover of the armed forces was ironed out today with the arrest of Mr Alpaskan Turkes, president of the right-wing extremist National Action Party.

After two days on the run, Mr Turkes, a retired colonel and a former revolutionary who took part in the 1980 coup which toppled the Government of Mr Adnan Menderes, gave himself up after the council issued a warrant yesterday that he would be "considered guilty" if he did not surrender by 1 pm today.

Continued on page 5, col 4



The Duke of Edinburgh taking part in the World Driving championships at Windsor yesterday. Great Britain won the team championship. (Report, page 8).

## Iraqi fighter fires on Iran leaders' helicopter

From Tewfik Mshawi, Beirut, Sept 14

A helicopter carrying President Bani-Sadr of Iran and Mr Muhammad Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, was fired on by an Iraqi Air Force jet fighter during an inspection tour of the troubled border area, Tebra, radio said today. Neither man was hurt.

Three weeks ago, Mr Bani-Sadr escaped death when his helicopter crashed in the border area because of a technical fault.

The announcement came as fighting on the border worsened with clashes reported from the Iraqi port of Basra and the Iranian oil refinery town of Ahwaz. An Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi casualties during the past 12 hours were three soldiers killed and eight wounded.

He added that Iraqi forces shot down two Iranian Phantom aircraft "which were seen burning and crashing inside Iranian territory." Two Iranian armoured vehicles were also destroyed, the spokesman said.

Artillery batteries had silenced the sources of Iranian gunfire aimed at Iraqi border positions in the Basra region. Iranian battleships were reported to have taken part in the exchange for the first time since the fighting began on a large scale last week.

The official Iraqi news agency today quoted the commander who led the military operations against Iran as saying: "We have restored all our territory, which the Persians had held for decades." He put the total area regained at about 80 square miles.

Tehran radio, on the other hand, said that at least 100 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and three Iranian border posts, captured by the Iraqis earlier, had been regained. Iranian forces had shot down an Iraqi MiG fighter, bringing to seven the total number of Iraqi aircraft the Iraqis say they have shot down within a week.

The fighting began after Iran failed to respond to Iraqi diplomatic efforts demanding the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Zain al Qos in the Dali province on the border between the two countries. This territory, according to the Iraqis, was to be returned to Iraq under the 1975 agreement signed with Iran when the late Shah was still in power.

The 1975 agreement resolved the two countries' dispute over their navigation rights in Shatt al Arab, the estuary that separates the two states, and put an end to Iranian support for the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq.

After the fall of the Shah in early 1979, Iraq demanded a "voluntary" amendment of the agreement on the grounds that it was unfair.

That demand was one of three Iraqi conditions for improving relations with Iran. The other two were the return to Arab sovereignty of three islands which the late Shah's forces had occupied in 1971, and granting autonomy to the Arab, Kurdish and Baluchi minorities in Iran. The Tehran Government has done nothing to meet any of these demands.

In another development, the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut today denied reports that two oil tankers had been blown up in Kirkuk, the oil-rich region in northern Iraq.

Two underground groups strongly opposed to the Baathist regime in Iraq have claimed responsibility for that and other sabotage operations.

Majlis recommended to debate hostages; photograph, page 6

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## Nostalgia but no tears in sad Consett

From Ronald Kershaw, Consett

It was nostalgia time in Consett this weekend among the 2,500 redundant men who left the steel works for the last time on Friday.

In April nearly 20 years ago the Consett Iron Company, as it has been known, flew in fresh strawberries from Brittany to add to the lustre of the opening of a new £14m plant mill. For women there were hair-dressers in a specially erected marquee to repair the ravages of the constant Consett wind, and even a cobbler to attend to broken leather boots.

But this weekend the pubs and clubs were bursting at the seams, reminiscent of New Year's Eve. There was, however, no drunkenness to speak of. Although everybody, including the landlords, had a good weekend nobody was crying in his beer. Rather, they were remembering with pride Consett's achievements. Over generations their steel has gone into vastly important jobs, such as the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the Queen Mary and the Blackpool Tower, as well as the more mundane applications.

They were remembering also the closure of the £14m plant last year and how people in one club stood on the tables and sang "You'll never walk alone". Sadly, they were right, and the ranks of the redundant have swollen.

An optimistic forecast puts unemployment higher than 40 per cent among the men of Consett and its surrounding area. Although there was an understandable air of depression, a few minutes' talk also revealed a grim determination that something is going to be done about it, although nobody was quite sure who.

Gradually it dawned on a visitor that here in Consett is a tremendous community spirit that will take some breaking. There have been suggestions that the closure of the steel works will herald the death of the town, and that is a long-held view.

But no one I met is even contemplating leaving Consett, and the present misfortunes may serve only to reinforce a fighting spirit.

Adversity, like everything else, is relative and must be kept in context. Consett is a town of well over 30,000 people with a number of light industries and more to come. The Government is pulling out all stops to establish new factories. But there is bitterness and a feeling of betrayal at the hands of the British Steel Corporation. As one redundant worker put it: "They said if Consett became profitable it could save itself. It became profitable and the outcome is in the unemployment statistics."

Consett talks, page 2

## Heavy blow to Trudeau hopes of reforming Canada constitution

From John Best, Ottawa, Sept 14

With his dream of achieving constitutional renewal through federal-provincial negotiation in ruins, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, today faced up to the question of when and how to begin moving on his own.

He was handed a shattering defeat yesterday when Canada's ten provincial premiers refused to accept his plan for reform based on "patriation" from Westminster to Ottawa.

Mr Trudeau, who has been in the North American Act which embodies the Canadian constitution.

Wary and somewhat bitter after six days of the most grueling constitutional negotiations since the country's birth, Mr Trudeau left no doubt that he will now proceed with his own initiative, though refusing to say precisely what direction this will take.

The national Government will have to assume its national responsibility," he told the premiers. "I will shortly be recommending a course of action to Parliament."

His statement suggested that he intends to make good earlier hints that he would get Parliament to act on patriation if an agreed procedure could not be worked out with the provinces.

But later, Mr Trudeau told a press conference that there was no "set-in-stone" federal scenario and he did not rule out the possibility of pursuing the issue to the people first in a referendum.

The idea of a referendum, Mr Trudeau said, "has never been far from my mind." The answer, he said, would be given by the Liberal-parliamentary caucus and by the Cabinet this week.

There has been speculation that Parliament will be recalled

on September 29, two weeks early from the summer recess, in order to debate the constitution impasse and deal with whatever measures the Government has to propose.

The Prime Minister said that the Act by the end of the year is "still my desire." But some observers question just how readily Westminster would agree to a request for patriation that came only from the Canadian federal authority.

The British Government has let it be known that it would feel much more comfortable with a request which had the support of the provinces.

The British North America Act remains in Westminster, even though Canada has been fully independent of Britain for 20 years, because the federal government and the provinces have never been able to agree

## Dockers at Liverpool back strike call

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A mass meeting of Liverpool dockers yesterday reaffirmed their intention to lead a national dock strike if employers maintain their refusal to employ 178 dockers due to lose their jobs at the end of the month.

The decision taken by 3,000 of Liverpool's 5,000 registered dockers, will give added impetus to calls for a national strike which are expected to be made by dockers' delegates at the meeting in London today.

Transport and General Workers' Union delegates representing 23,000 at ports throughout Britain will discuss the crisis which union officials say could spread from Liverpool to halt work at every port.

The employers have attempted to buy time by postponing the dismissal of 10 dockers by

Bulk Cargo Handling Services until September 30, when T. & J. Harrison, a stevedoring company in the port of Liverpool, is due to dismiss 168 dockers.

Companies operating in Liverpool say they are heavily overmanned and cannot afford to take on the dockers who, under the National Dock Labour Scheme, cannot be made redundant.

Instead, employers are hoping that meetings this week of the local dock labour board will agree to higher severance payments to persuade more dockers to leave the industry. At present the maximum payment is £8,500, but it might be raised to about £10,000.

Today's meeting is unlikely to call for an immediate strike because senior union officials are unwilling to embark on a dispute potentially damaging to the economy.

## Man accused of football murder

A man has been charged with murdering Mr Craig French, aged 17, a Middlesbrough football supporter, Cleveland police said last night. A statement said the man would appear before Teesside Magistrates' Court in Middlesbrough today. Mr French died from head injuries after Middlesbrough's home game with Nottingham Forest a week last Saturday.

## Prince of Wales urges more industrial support for British inventions

Our Correspondent

Prince of Wales today urged industrialists to support the country's many inventions. In an interview on the radio programme *Good Morning Scotland*, the Prince said many new ideas were being developed in Britain and that it was a shame that many of them were not being developed in Britain.

The Prince said that he was particularly interested in the work of the British Science Association, which was holding a conference in London today. He said that he was impressed by the many new ideas that were being developed in Britain, and that he was sure that many of them would be of great benefit to the country.

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The Prince said there were many cases in Britain of good ideas simply not being adapted, either because they were too risky or too expensive, or because they were not in the "right" department, where people said that because they did not think of it, it could not possibly exist.

The classic example, he said, was the case of Sir Barnes Wallis, the aircraft designer. There were many brilliant ideas which were not supported in Britain. "What happens is that they are developed in America instead."

The Prince hoped that the new award for "industry innovation and production" would provide a positive response from British industrialists and that inventions would be developed here rather than abroad.

"It is no skin off my nose if they are not," he said. "I just feel that we ought to do something about the problem."

One of his own ideas is for a barbed wire fence which could be rolled up to a corner post at the flick of a switch.

The Prince said he loved riding but fencing could create an embarrassment when he was out.

Some farmers agreed to take it down; his idea would save them time.

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## Inters get warning to save closed shop

By MacIntyre

Reporters

Union leaders have advised by Trades Union officials to seek assurance from major employers that the full weight of the present Act's closed shop provisions will not be used against them.

The proposal comes in a context of a TUC paper, which says that the closed shop is a threat to the closed shop and could undermine the closed shop and other organisations as well as constitute a threat to trade unionism.

The TUC paper, which last month was published by the TUC's general committee, suggests that the government draft code of practice for closed shops should be able to defend (unionism) arrangements in areas

It issues a warning, however, that in some parts of the industry, which is a traditional stronghold of the closed shop, individuals may "seek to exploit" the Act by attempting to opt out of union membership or join "other organisations."

Anticipating industrial tribunals likely to arise because of the closed shop provisions, the paper comments: "It might be useful for unions to approach at least the major employers in the industry to obtain assurances that, if individuals were dismissed for non-membership of the union, the appropriate trade union, the unions would not be cited by the employer as parties to unfair dismissal proceedings, and would not therefore be liable for any award of compensation."

The Act's section 18, removing legal immunity from unions whose members use industrial action to compel employees in another company to join a

union, is said to pose "a major legal threat to the print unions" in respect of such action.

Section 17 of the Act, which is intended to outlaw secondary action other than that affecting "first customers" first suppliers could also, in the TUC's judgement, have "profound implications."

"Not only will the Act outlaw the practice of trade unionists joining picket lines of other workers in dispute, but, according to the TUC paper, the draft code on picketing also means that trade unionists who seek to picket another workplace to which their work has been transferred could run the risk of legal action."

The TUC officials say that could be "particularly important for the printing unions in the recession, when companies that have a number of plants decide to switch production from one to another."

## Saudi oil prices may rise by \$4

Saudi Arabia may agree to increase its oil prices by between \$2 and \$4 a barrel in the next few days at a meeting in Vienna of ministers from the members of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries. Such an increase would mean a 10 per cent rise in the price of oil, which would have a significant effect on the average price of petrol sold in Britain.

## Pope attacks abortion

The Pope visited Sierra Leone and was feted by thousands of cheering people in the streets. In the packed central plaza he launched a fierce attack on abortion and defended the fundamental right to life from the moment of conception.

## Mr Carter's best hope

The fate of President Carter in the presidential election may depend on the economy. An opinion poll shows that he and Mr Ronald Reagan are still neck and neck and that continued economic improvement could be the decisive factor.

## Fulham start well

Fulham's first Rugby League match at Craven Cottage was a success for the club. They beat Wigan by 24 points to five and attendance was nearly double the average at the third division football matches this season.

## Concorde's Singapore route under threat

The supersonic Concorde flights between London and Singapore may be cancelled in a cost-cutting drive by British Airways. The service, begun in January, 1978, but later suspended for a year, has been losing several million pounds annually. Concorde has been flying to Singapore only 40 per cent full.

## Sixth crossword win

The Cutty Sark/Times national crossword championship was won for the sixth time by Dr John Sykes, aged 51, editor of the *Concorde* and the *Pocket Oxford* dictionary. He beat the defending champion, Mr Roy Dean.

## Captain Phillips hurt

Captain Mark Phillips was taken to hospital after being thrown from his horse and injuring his left hand at horse trials in Somerset.

## Piquet leads by a point

Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, won the Italian Grand Prix in Imola to take a one-point lead in the world motor racing championship from Alan Jones (Australia), who finished second.

## Corby: A four-page Special Report on the town's courageous fight to reduce unemployment and to attract new industry

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Appointments, 7, 21; Property, 7, 10; Readers' Directory, 22.

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## HOME NEWS

## BA may halt flights by Concorde to Singapore

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

The joint British Airways-Singapore Airlines supersonic Concorde flights between London and Singapore may be cancelled as part of a drive by BA to reduce costs.

BA said yesterday that a decision could be expected shortly. Because of the recession, the depressed market, and the economic position, the airline was reviewing a number of routes with a view to improving finances, an official added.

The Singapore service was started in January, 1978, but was suspended for a year because of objections by the Malaysian Government to the aircraft flying near its coastline. It has been losing several millions of pounds a year.

Passenger loads of 80 per cent were needed for it to break even, but Concorde has been flying to and from Singapore only 40 per cent full.

The route is an unusually high-cost one for the two airlines as objections to the sonic boom require the aircraft to fly at subsonic speeds over Europe, to cross Saudi Arabia instead of taking a shorter route across Lebanon, and to fly around the southern tip of India.

But even with those diversions, the Concorde completes the journey between London and Singapore with a refuelling stop at Bahrain, in nine hours, compared with 18 hours taken by subsonic jets.

The airline's two Concorde services, across the North Atlantic, to New York and Washington, are making an operating profit and are not under threat in the review of routes.

## Big success for art and antiques fair

By a Staff Reporter

The first Burlington Fine Art and Antiques Fair at the Royal Academy has proved such a success that it has temporary run out of programmes. Because the £2 entrance fee includes the illustrated programme book, visitors were admitted yesterday at half price. A fresh supply of books is expected today.

Mr George Levy, chairman of the fair, said the response had been "totally unexpected". The organisers thought there would be fewer than a thousand visitors a day, but in the first five days the attendance exceeded 10,000.

The Burlington House Fair is an amalgamation of the old Grosvenor House Fair and the more recent Burlington Fine Art Fair. Mr Levy believed that the combination of the two had helped to attract more people. He thought its siting at the Royal Academy had also made a great difference.

Mr Levy said it was an additional bonus that the dealers had been doing good business, contrary to their expectations in view of the economic climate.

"Some quite important works of art have been sold to both British and overseas collectors," he said. A watercolour by Constable was among works sold.

He added that several members of the Royal Family had made private visits. The Queen and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother have been seen at the fair, which is presented by the Burlington Magazine, a member of the Thomas's Magazines group. The fair closes on Wednesday.

## Bear is caught after 3 weeks

Hercules, the brown bear, was recaptured on the island of North Uist on Saturday, slimmer but apparently none the worse for more than three weeks in the local helicopter carrying a marksman tracked him and the 8ft animal was brought down with a tranquillizing dart.

Mr Andy Robbins, his owner, said the animal was 15 stone, lighter than when he escaped and had obviously been living off his fat.

## Ulster scientists ready for winter road tests of new non-corrosive salt

From Robert Rodwell  
Belfast

If Northern Ireland gets a long, cold winter with icy roads, government scientists there will be pleased.

They claim to have developed the first non-corrosive road salt, and have obtained provisional British patents and are dealing with inquiries from Sweden, Norway, North America and from other notably cold countries where the customary salting of ice-bound roads does enormous damage to cars and commercial vehicles.

Full patents and commercial exploitation are expected after proving tests this winter.

The non-corrosive salt has been developed by the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce's industrial science division. It involves heat treating ordinary rock salt with the addition of 1 per cent of sodium silicate, better known to rural housewives as the waterglass in which they preserve fresh eggs. Kiln-heating turns the silicate



The derelict castle at Penhow that took Mr Weeks seven years' work to restore to its medieval beauty.

## The disfigurement of Britain 2: One man's labour of love pays off

## Conservationist fights ugliness in Gwent

By John Young

Seven years ago Mr Stephen Weeks, a film director now aged 32, exchanged his small terrace house in Fulham, west London, for a derelict castle at Penhow, in Gwent. His patient restoration of the building to its medieval beauty is not just a labour of love, or even a business enterprise: it is an act of defiance against the ugliness and apathy which he sees all around him.

Mr Weeks is a militant conservationist in the best sense. In Newport, a few miles down the road, a town not noted for its architectural heritage, he claims to have persuaded the Welsh Office to increase the number of listed buildings from only about twenty to more than 120.

"The council was annoyed because the old market building was due to be knocked down to make way for a new road scheme," he recalls. "There is an extraordinary idea that the way to get new industry to move to depressed areas is to build more and more roads. If I were an industrialist, I would not move to a place like Newport because it is so ugly."

But it is the despoliation of the countryside that really arouses his anger. Opposite his castle is a huge quarry, but he seems to mind that less than many of the smaller intrusions: the boxlike modern houses and bungalows that are scattered across the valley; telephone wires strung haphazardly across fields; the concrete lamp posts that have replaced the trees that used to grow alongside the main road.

He points to the giant Llanelwern steelworks in the distance, which are threatened with closure. "God knows, we need employment here, but the council is advertising green field factory sites that do not exist. So they will have to change the structure plan to get more land zoned for industrial development, and then they will try to hoodwink the public into thinking that nothing has happened."

Sevenside is a very vulnerable part of the country, and it is constantly under threat. There was an appalling idea put forward a few years ago for a giant conurbation stretching from Bristol to Cardiff. Officially the idea is dead, but I am not so sure. "Yes, we need industry, we need jobs. I accept all that. But we also need farmland and un-

spoiled scenery. The planners should not be allowed to go ahead and do anything they like."

Mr Weeks, who spends much of his time in the United States, believes that Americans care far more for their environment. "In this country no one seems to care any more. I cannot help comparing the attitude here with, say, New England, where the message has got across to the public, who are genuinely concerned, and who will not tolerate vandalism, official or unofficial."

"It should not be necessary, in a civilized society, to argue the case for conservation. It should be automatic. Perhaps I tend to overreact. But I look at old photographs of how the countryside used to look and compare that with today. It is all horribly depressing."

## First wave of Territorials take 50 hours to join Crusader 80 'war'

From Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

We drove to the phoney war in the draughty rear of a Land Rover, several vehicles behind the padre and just in front of a command truck called Gladys. "I always feel a catch in my throat when I see the Terris," a regular colonel murmured reflectively as the armoured cars of the Royal Yeomanry slithered down the rain-swept ramp of the ferry at Zebrugga.

"Don't they look blinking marvellous?"

They did too, troop commanders of the open batches as they formed into a convoy of 200 vehicles for their journey to the front.

Few of the 1,500 Territorial Army (TA) soldiers in the first wave of the weekend's reinforcements for the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), could have felt entirely marvellous, however, after 36 hours with little sleep and a 14-hour drive ahead of them.

Planning officers at the Ministry of Defence will be anxiously watching these part-

time soldiers for signs of fatigue during the final battle phase of the exercise Crusader 80, which starts later this week.

Most of those who sailed on the 14,000-ton Danish ferry Dana Anglia had hurried to their TA centres after finishing work on Friday, to start the long drive to Britain's ports and airfields.

"Safety before speed" was the warning given to the Royal Yeomanry's headquarters squadron (their sergeant-major is a London bus driver) before they set off for Harwich, a journey that began at 13 per cent and with embarkation around 7.30 am the next day.

There were breaks for refuelling and a two-hour stop for breakfast at the Army's Sea Transit Centre at Colchester, a three-and-a-half hour wait on the ferry before it was fully loaded, a six-hour crossing, a further three hours at Zebrugga, then the 320-mile drive to the exercise area near Sennelager, West Germany.

The Danish ferry company kept spirits high by showing *Emmanuelle* and *Night Nurse* to an over-full house in the ship's

cinema, but dashed them again by ordering all those on board to take their boots off.

Ministry planners will also want to re-examine the organisation for transporting vehicles to and from the Continent in a crisis. On our crossing there were 400 of them, shared between the Dana Anglia and the Dana Futura. But the shiploadmasters require them to embark in a different order from that in which the Army needs them at the other end.

That is one reason for the manoeuvring before and after. The late arrival of our two ships also necessitated further negotiations with the Dutch and Belgian police, who limit the use of their motorways by heavy vehicles—even NATO's.

The late arrival of our two ships also necessitated further negotiations with the Dutch and Belgian police, who limit the use of their motorways by heavy vehicles—even NATO's.

The Army says it is pleased with the progress and with the Daperment of the club, said: "The police have a difficult job to do at soccer matches and this officer may well have been right in his approach."

MP's call: Football clubs should be compelled by law to pay the full cost of police protection at their matches. Mr Glynis Roberts, Labour MP for Cannock, said yesterday it was "outrageous" that ratepayers should have to foot the bill for about two thirds of the amount every Saturday afternoon, running into millions of pounds a year.

## Author attacks 'crude and amateur' suicide booklet

Mr Ludovic Kennedy, the author and broadcaster, yesterday criticised a booklet on how to commit suicide as "crude and amateur".

The booklet has been published in Scotland, but the English committee of Rix, the euthanasia organization, has banned it because it fears prosecution under the Suicide Act.

Mr Kennedy told more than 200 euthanasia supporters from 15 countries at a conference in Oxford: "Take the greatest possible care with this booklet, because it is a matter of life or death. Forethought, objectivity, sensitivity, professional skill and care should be lavished on your booklet before publication."

He said he had written a foreword for the Scottish book-

let, but asked for it to be withdrawn when he saw the finished product. Because of his objections some descriptions of suicide had been deleted.

Mr Kennedy spoke of the millions of people for whom the quality of life had gone. He said: "Hospitals are over-running with old people in an advanced state of human decay, kept from excesses of pain with drugs; breathing life and end of life support machines, fed and watered by tubes."

"These are the grotesque parodies of human beings which, but for the modern medicines, would have ended. I do not want to die like that."

He hoped that hospitals would soon automatically issue forms which would allow doctors not to give treatment for incurable illnesses.

Mercy killing, however, should remain illegal, he said.

## Praise for police sergeant who stopped match

Police Sergeant Frank Ruggles, who on Saturday stopped a football match between Colchester United and Millwall for three minutes to caution a player said to have used bad language, was yesterday described as courageous by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation.

Mr Jardine said: "As far as we are concerned, the police officer is the man in charge and not the referee."

The Federation would give full support to Sergeant Ruggles, of the Essex police. "He was obviously very worried about the trouble spreading to the supporters and he thought he should step in and stop it. He is a very courageous man."

But Sergeant Ruggles, the captain of Colchester, the home side, said: "His action was ill judged at a moment of high tension in the game. If it had gone any further, the situation could have got out of hand and sparked off a riot."

The sergeant cautioned Mel Birch, the Millwall defender. Mr Anthony Buck, Conservative MP for Colchester, who is the local club's patron, said: "I do not believe police should intervene in a properly regulated soccer match unless it is obvious that the officials have lost control or it is clear that a crime has been committed."

"To my mind a bit of bad language on the field is not sufficient cause for a police officer to intervene in this way."

But Mr Jack Rippington, chairman of the club, said: "The police have a difficult job to do at soccer matches and this officer may well have been right in his approach."

MP's call: Football clubs should be compelled by law to pay the full cost of police protection at their matches. Mr Glynis Roberts, Labour MP for Cannock, said yesterday it was "outrageous" that ratepayers should have to foot the bill for about two thirds of the amount every Saturday afternoon, running into millions of pounds a year.

## TV success guide for quiet men of Whitehall

By Peter Houness

"Recent" is too dynamic an adjective to describe the customary attitude of a senior civil servant when faced with the prospect of taking part in radio or television broadcasts. Sir Douglas Corbridge, *The Observer's* William Keegan-Likes to dub his all-purpose permanent secretary, prefers to run the country in private.

Sir Douglas can now relax and savour the prospect of a bright future. A media celebrity, he has been selected to produce a booklet that should enable him to put the Robin Days and the David Dimblebys in the shade.

The Times has acquired a copy of the document, entitled *On the Air*, which is designed to prepare the most secretive Civil Service in the western world to deliver before camera and microphone, the kind of brilliance to which only Reform Club dinners are now privy.

It has been prepared by members of the Government Information Service (a group much vilified by both senior administrators and specialist journalists) as can be deduced from its last sentence which informs Sir Douglas that "these notes are based on practical experience and, together with the advice of your chief information officer, should tell you all you need to know."

Sir Douglas is a proud man, used to the deference to which he feels his rank entitles him. According to the booklet, he is in for a shock on arrival at the studio: "You will not be treated as a VIP, however eminent you are. Producers hearing transmission time have too many concerns to spare much time for courtesy."

Producers are also, according to the Government Information Service, a thoroughly devious lot: "Be careful what you confide in your hosts before the programme. They will pass interesting information on to the interviewer as possible ammunition."

Should he recover from the shock of being treated like a normal human being, avoid being trapped into breaking the Official Secrets Act and actually make it to the hot seat, Sir Douglas should remember:

Just before transmission the studio will tell him: "Remember, you are not prepared for it. All it means is that the floor manager (whom you cannot hear) has called time. You may be on the screen at any time (i.e. not only when you are talking), so do not look at the person who is talking, do not gaze into the camera and do not look down too often as this creates an impression of stupidity."

Later in the pamphlet, Sir Douglas receives advice on how to perform on radio, in rascals, italicized bursts: "Don't stop. Even short pauses can create an impression of uncertainty and hesitation. In general, speak distinctly. Since listeners can't see your lips they depend entirely on their hearing."

A senior Whitehall figure, who admitted that *Going on the Air* had been brought to his attention as civil servants like to put it, the booklet was so inept it would reduce any public servant to a gabbling nervous wreck before the broadcast began. "It is the sort of stuff that explains why we have so little time for information officers," he said, with an hauteur that would have come over beautifully on television.

## Move to ban bulls near public paths

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government intends to make it illegal for farmers to keep bulls in fields crossed by public footpaths. Exceptions will be made for bulls which are not of a recognized dairy breed and which are accompanied by cows or heifers.

The proposed ban is to be included in the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, to be introduced in the next session of Parliament. The Department of the Environment says it has not been able to reach agreement with farmers and other interested bodies, but it nevertheless considers that the pasturing of bulls should be regulated by statute rather than by by-laws, as at present.

Last year Mr Alan Munnings, secretary of the Ramblers' Association, reported a growing number of complaints from walkers about bulls in upland areas which had been turned over to beef farming.

Mr Munnings said: "The ramblers' association has been very active in the past in campaigning for the removal of obstacles from public paths. We are all in good heart, BAOR reported last night."

## Neighbours sponsor a trip for Bristol blacks

By Lucy Hodges

The St Paul's riot in Bristol last year has met with a heart-warming and quintessentially English response from some of the local white people, eager to do what they can for alienated black youth.

A group of them clubbed together, arranged coffee mornings, baked cakes and sold their knitting to collect £500 for a St Paul's project, conceived by a local head teacher.

Mr Adrian Smith, head of Cabot primary school, used some of the money this summer to take three black youths on a camping and walking trip in the Lake District and Scotland.

Local white people feel they have thereby done something concrete to help their neighbours, while the young blacks got what might be called an action holiday for two-and-a-half weeks, during which they learn the techniques of survival outside a big city.

Mr Smith hopes from these small beginnings to increase the number of children going from St Paul's to camp in the English countryside. The idea is that henceforth, the boys will organise the expeditions themselves, and by next summer a party of 15, which will split into two, will go to the Lake District.

The original group of three, who are aged 13, 14 and 16, will be left on their own somewhere in the county of Avon next month, to fend for themselves over a long weekend.

Then at half-term they will be responsible for taking a group of young people off into the country. And so the exercise

in leadership and self-sufficiency training will continue.

As Mr Smith puts it: "We have got to stop moving into a community, giving some help, and then moving out. These boys recognize that they have got to do things themselves. They seem to feel that people come in and do a bit of do-gooding for their own ends."

The three boys in the present group were all at Cabot primary before moving on to secondary school in Bristol, outside St Paul's.

Local observers are concerned that the lack of a comprehensive education in the area and the dispersal of St Paul's children all over the city increases the sense of alienation of young blacks.

That was why Mr Smith decided to embark on his project known as the St Paul's Youth Trust, and he was fortunate to have the support of Mr Clifton Robinson, deputy chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality.

Mr Robinson's in-laws live in Bristol and it was they who were looking for a way of giving some help to St Paul's. The money, supplemented with £250 from the Prince of Wales's Jubilee Fund, went towards buying camping equipment and the cost of travel.

Mr Smith said the children had learnt a number of things; one was to trust one another and other people. They were astonished to be able to leave their tent and equipment behind them untouched during the day, and were surprised at how friendly strangers were.

## Jail deaths inquiry urged

Labour MP for Oldham, West, yesterday asked Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to set up an inquiry into the "sharply rising" number of suicides in British prisons in the second half of the 1970s. He also wants details of the

number of prison suicides and suicide attempts this year. In the first half of the 1970s, people committed suicide in prison, on average of slightly over 10 a year," he said. "In 1976 it was 20 and in 1979 it was 24, which may well be higher this year."

## WEST EUROPE

## French police arrest suspected leader of international terrorist

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Sept. 14

French police have scored yet another success in their fight against terrorism with the arrest in Paris of a suspected leader of the Direct Action Group.

This organisation has been responsible for about 15 armed raids and bomb attacks against government offices and public buildings, including the machine gunning of the Ministry for Cooperation last March.

Two suspects were arrested yesterday, one of whom turned out to be M Jean-Marc Rouillan, aged 28, believed to be one of the leaders of the organisation. The other was Mlle Nathalie Menigon, aged 23. Both have been on the wanted list since the arrest in March of a dozen members of the Direct Action Group, including four Italians believed to have been seen in the assassination of Aldo Moro, the Italian Prime Minister, in May, 1978.

For several months M Rouillan had been the object of long and painstaking investigations by the criminal police, who eventually located the flat where he and his companion lived in the 20th Arrondissement.

Yesterday afternoon plainclothes men called a car driven by two suspects, whom they had

not identified. When it stopped in a street off the Avenue Foch they surrounded it and overpowered M Rouillan before he could grab the handle of his car. But his companion Mlle Menigon, opened fire.

In the ensuing exchange of shots, two persons in a white sports car, whom the police suspected of being accomplices of the couple, were slightly injured.

M Rouillan has a long history of activity in international terrorism and anarchist organisations. At the age of 18 he joined the GARI, the internationalist revolutionary group, one of the anti-Franco organisations in south-west France, and Spain, and at Paris, several terrorist attacks on both sides of the frontier.

He was arrested in 1974 transporting arms and explosives, but was released in 15 months' court supervision. He was again arrested the next year, and again allowed to free. His part in the theft of a car from the Museum of St Germain, near Paris, established his police status, and a trap was set for him near the Opera in December 1978 when he managed to slip out of it.

## 'No risk' feeling aids Herr Schmid

## Social Democrats entrenched in Ruhr

From Roger Bernhard  
Munich, West Germany, Sept. 14

In the Nazi era, the Ruhr was a stronghold of both Roman Catholics and the Communists, and the Social Democrats ran in third or fourth place. The Catholic church remains strong, but the Centre Party has ceased to exist as a force. The Communists have few voters, and the Social Democrats have inexorably climbed to a substantial majority.

So it has been in the constituency of Recklinghausen II, in the north of the great, grimy Ruhr. Since 1953, Dr Urich Steger, a slight, bespectacled, energetic and personable businessman, has been elected to the Bundestag.

His current campaign, first elected in 1976, is Dr Ulrich Steger, a slight, bespectacled, energetic and personable businessman, has been elected to the Bundestag.

He is confident that on October 5 there will be a big vote for Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and the Social Democrats. The feeling is that it's raining and moving in the world outside, but things have gone pretty well here at home. Let's not take any risks," he said, in between some brief electioneering.

Schmidt is the man to protect us from war, he said, stretching deep into the ranks of the Christian Democrats.

The opposition's candidate, Franz Agnes Hiltl, might not agree. But she is in hospital with a very serious problem. Dr Steger said her illness was a "very serious" one.

Thanks to the German system of proportional representation, she too is assured a seat in the Bundestag, by virtue of her high position on the party's *Land List*. Half of Bundestag members are drawn from the *Land Lists*, according to the number of second votes cast for their party, the rest being directly elected by first votes.

Three other parties are contesting the constituency: the Free Democrats, Dr Georg Platz, a chemist; for the Greens, the new, ecologically-oriented grouping, there is Herr Norbert Mann, a judge.

Steger said he was not a member of the DDF, the official communist party, Herr Jürgen Langmann, who nearly lost his job as a railway guard during a bitter dispute about "extremism" in Government jobs.

Mann is the biggest of the five main towns in Dr Steger's constituency, boasting about 40 per cent of its 185,000 voters, and six of its power stations. Three of these feed coal mines, employing some 5,000 workers, and three serve the vast Hiltl chemical plant.

Onwards to a small rail. Herr Erhard Schick, which one big mine employing 1,000 people, is a very important part of the constituency.

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## WEST EUROPE

### The Pope launches an attack on abortion during visit to Siena

Siena, Sept. 14.—The Pope in a fervent speech against abortion today said the right to life "from the first moment of conception" is the fundamental right of the human being.

He was speaking to a group of about 100 people gathered in the Piazza del Campo here.

His strong denunciation of abortion was seen as an encouragement to Roman Catholic organizations campaigning in Italy for a referendum on abortion which became legal two years ago.

His remarks also indicated his stand on the impending Vatican synod, which on September 26 starts discussion on modern family life. The bishops from all over the world are expected to renew the Roman Catholic Church's opposition to abortion, divorce and birth control.

The right to life is the fundamental right of the human being, a right which imposes obligations on all who are called to share it, he said.

"It is necessary and indispensable because, in the final analysis, it is a question of faith in the dignity of man."

The Pope's visit to Siena was the first in 12 years. Tens of thousands cheered him as he rode through the streets in a chariot pulled by a team of horses.

In addition to celebrating the sixth centenary of the death of St. Catherine, the Pope also announced the sixth centenary of the birth of St. Bernardino.

### French Communist leader attacks Socialist Party

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Sept. 14.

M. Georges Marchais, the Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, said today that change did not merely consist in putting a new tenant into the Elysee Palace.

The struggle for change is also carried on by the Communist Party, and alone, we call upon you to join it, he told a vast audience gathered around the central podium of the "Fête de l'Humanité" in a working class suburb north of Paris.

An attack on the Communist Party had organized a two-day political jamboree and unfair with swings and roundabouts, sports events, food, drink and entertainment.

The idea is to demonstrate the strength of the Communist Party, which is the only one really to make the

### New exiles take part in German Homeland Day

From Gretel Spitzer, Berlin, Sept. 14.

Only a small fraction of the million Germans expelled from the east and of the approximately three million people who have escaped from Germany since the end of the Second World War observed a annual Day of the Homeland here.

Meetings were organized in various cities and towns in West Germany. The main event being Berlin. But such gatherings such as the early post-war anti-Nazi demonstrations are no longer a matter of concern to the Government.

The organizations of exiles have devoted themselves more to preserving the cultural heritage of the lost territories and documenting their story.

### Colonel murdered

Bilbao, Sept. 14.—A man and a woman shot dead an Army lieutenant-colonel inside a shop in the northern Basque town of Durango yesterday. He was the seventh victim of political violence in the Basque country so far this year.

### Paper starts publishing in both sides of world

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Sept. 14.

Starting tomorrow, the International Herald Tribune will be printed by the facsimile process, simultaneously in Hong Kong, London and Zurich.

It is the first daily newspaper in the world to be available on the same day in Europe and Asia.

The communications link between Paris and Hong Kong will be provided by an Intelsat 4A satellite, 23,000 miles above the earth.

Each page of the newspaper will be converted to electronic impulses which will be relayed via the satellite to a receiving station in Hong Kong.

## OVERSEAS

### Question of Israeli settlement in areas occupied since 1967 war lies at heart of the problem

### Simmering Arab-Jewish hostility beneath the calm in West Bank

Is the spirit of Camp David still alive? An American-Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting is due to take place after the presidential election. Can it breathe new life into the peace process? Or have Mr. Begin and President Sadat come to the end of the road?

Richard Owen of The Times has just returned from a Middle East tour. In a series of articles he will be examining the prospects for peace in the Palestinian Arab occupied West Bank.

On a table in the office of the Mayor of Ramallah, not far from Jerusalem, stands a covered golden bowl containing what looks like a piece of coloured rock. What it actually is, according to the Mayor, is a piece of leg bone, he said.

The Mayor of Ramallah, Mr. Ibrahim Tawil, said that the bone was found in the ruins of a house which was destroyed by Israeli forces in 1967. The bone was found in the ruins of a house which was destroyed by Israeli forces in 1967.

Such accusations are of course easy to make, but difficult to substantiate. The Jerusalem correspondent of The Washington Star, David Halberstam, himself an Israeli, caused a storm last month when he alleged that the Government

were obstructing investigation by the security service, Shin Bet, of Jewish settlers suspected of the crimes. The real point, however, is not whether such accusations are true, but that many Arabs on the West Bank believe them to be true, perhaps even wish them to be.

Since the latest spate of violence began earlier this year, the atmosphere has deteriorated to the point where hostility between Arab and Jewish settlers has become a fact of life. In January, a Jewish student from the settlement of Kiryat Arba, near by, was murdered in the crowded market in the town of Hebron.

In May, Arabs attacked a former hospital in the centre of Hebron, occupied legally by Jewish settlers from Kiryat Arba, killing six of them.

In response the mayors of Hebron and Halhul near by were deported, together with the Muslim religious leader of Hebron, the Qadi. A month later came the car bombings, widely assumed to be an act of revenge by Jewish extremists. Since then things have been tense. Arab papers have been closed, communists have been punished "collectively", and a number of the remaining mayors of Arab towns have been placed under house arrest for "incitement".

Few Israelis defend the car bombings; most, indeed, regard them with abhorrence. But

### Carter fate may be decided by economy

From David Cross, Washington, Sept. 14.

Mr. Carter will be re-elected to the White House if the American economy continues to improve and "just a tiny percentage" of voters now tending to support one of his rivals decides that the President deserves credit for the economic recovery.

It is, however, more than a matter of credit for the President. It is a matter of the economy, then Mr. Reagan will win the November 4 election.

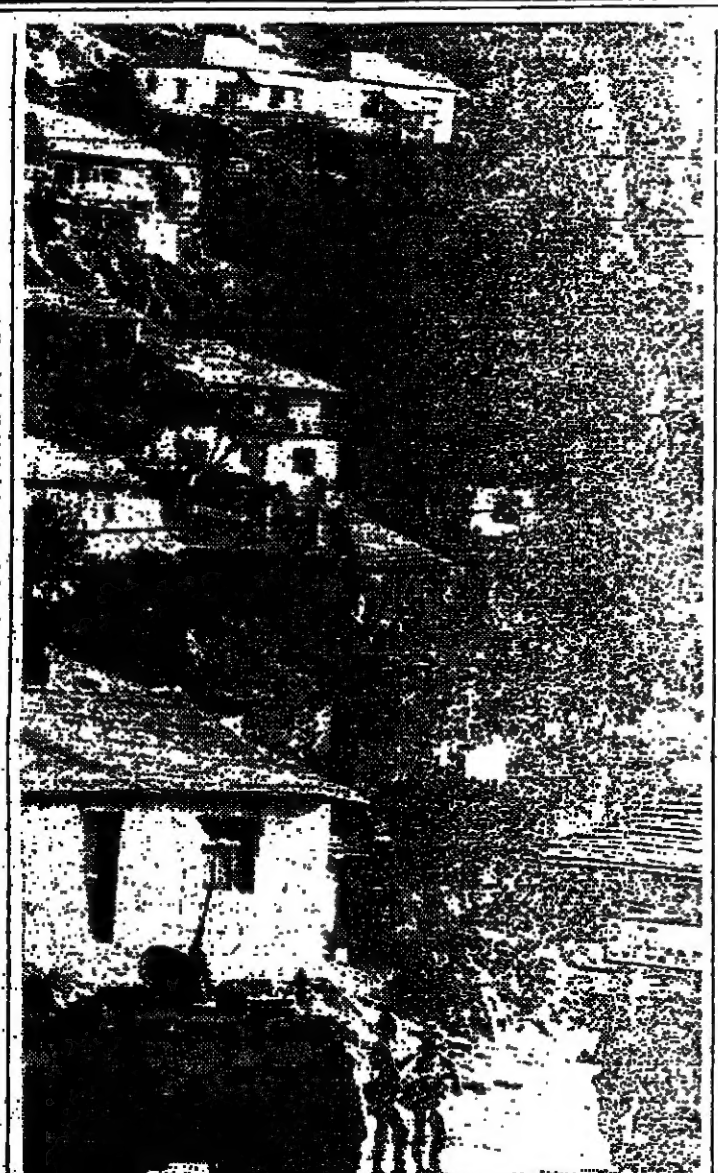
These are some of the findings of a new opinion poll conducted by The Washington Post and published here today. The survey confirms earlier, recent indications that Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan are neck and neck with 37 per cent of voters supporting each of them.

John Anderson, the independent candidate, is a distant third with only a 13 per cent share of the popular vote.

According to the poll, much of Mr. Carter's strength still comes from his native South, where 47 per cent of the electorate prefer him, compared with 34 per cent who back the former governor of California.

Mr. Reagan is ahead of the President in all other regions of the country.

Both leading candidates were enjoying a relaxed weekend at the President's home in the White House most of the time and his Republican challenger in the temporary country home he has rented in the hills of northern Virginia nearby.



Troops and armour at a road block in Ankara.

### General Evren assumes head of state powers

Continued from page 1

Mr. Evren called the authorities from his home in the residential Gaziosmanpaşa neighbourhood and said he was ready to be picked up.

Witnesses said that five military lorries and a car with civilian licence plates drove up in front of the house in Kader Street. A group of soldiers entered and left a few moments later with Mr. Evren.

An official communiqué later said that he had been taken to the presidential palace in Ankara, where Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, the chairman of the Islamic Fundamentalist National Salvation Party, has been in protective custody since Friday.

Mr. Süleyman Demirel, the deposed Prime Minister, and Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the Opposition leader, are held in the military summer camp at Hamakoy, near Gallipoli. Both are said to be in good health and are allowed telephone conversations with friends and relatives.

Mr. Ecevit told a colleague over the telephone that he was well and said he spent his days in prayers of thanks to Allah.

Rumours concerning the arrest of a number of parliamentarians continued. One newspaper published a list of 95 MPs said to be under arrest.

### Bomb explosion kills three in Indian riot town

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Sept. 14.

The north Indian towns of Moradabad, Allahabad and Aligarh are still troubled by fighting, arson and murder a month after the violence in Moradabad in which more than 100 people died.

Three people died in Moradabad today after a bomb explosion. Soldiers keeping order in the towns have been ordered to shoot on sight anyone setting fire to buildings or causing violence. When the curfew was lifted for five hours in Moradabad today, many families left.

Reports that a pig was at a Muslim prayer meeting in Moradabad on August 13 started the violence. There was more bloodshed, and the death toll is now about 150.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, today sent a message to Mr. Zia-ul-Haq, the new Prime Minister of Pakistan, to try to make good some of the damage done by India's recognition of the Bangladeshi regime in Kampuchea.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is anxious for good relations with China, hopes to resume the progress made in the four years since the two countries reestablished diplomatic contacts.

Resignation offer: The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. J. N. Tripathi, has offered to resign because of the state's economic situation.

### Party and people seek 'new era' in Poland

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, Sept. 14.

After a week of intense activity, Poland's Communist Party and the new independent unions are preparing to begin what both the party leaders and the rest of the population now call the "new era".

Both sides are hoping for better understanding between party and people. The reality of the role played by the Communist Party is now recognized; but at the same time the people are about to have a greater voice in controlling governing institutions and in making sure that their voice carries weight.

An air of apprehension still underlies the heady excitement of past weeks and there are many uncertainties as Poland embarks on this novel venture.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party will be resumed soon. It was interrupted a week ago when Mr. Stanislaw Kania, the new party leader, took over with a pledge to restore confidence between people and party.

The Central Committee will first have to map out an interim programme in deal with immediate problems. It will then probably decide to convene an extraordinary party congress to adjust the party programme to the new situation.

On the agenda will be not only far-reaching economic changes but also fundamental reforms within the party, where the rank and file has been pressing for greater democracy and more genuine representation including free election of delegates to the congress.

But the pressures for change extend to all walks of life. The Academy of Sciences and research institutes attached to it are seeking greater independence. In the universities demands are being pressed for

### Israeli plane crashes into village

From Moshe Brillman, Tel Aviv, Sept. 14.

An Israeli Air Force Starfighter aircraft exploded in flames and crashed onto a bus station in the Jericho Valley village of Yokneam today, killing two people.

The pilot ejected safely and was picked up from a nearby hilltop by an Air Force helicopter.

Villagers said it was a miraculous feat that casualties were not greater. The aircraft crashed down a few yards from a blow of flats, opposite a shopping centre.

Witnesses said the pilot dropped his spare fuel tanks in a nearby forest.

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, reacted to no concrete achievements when he briefed Cabinet colleagues in Jerusalem today on his mission to Egypt last week, but he said he received assurances of speedier normalization of relations between the two countries.

He said Mr. Butros Ghali, the acting Egyptian Minister, told him Egyptian policy was changing under specific instructions from President Sadat.

Habash recovery: Dr. George Habash, leader of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is gradually recovering from partial paralysis after brain surgery at the American University Hospital in Beirut, according to a reliable PFLP source.

Dr. Habash, who is 51, was operated on about two weeks ago for the removal of benign brain tumour, but it was kept a secret.

### Trudeau anger at premiers as tactics fail

Continued from page 1

on a formula for amending it, once it is domiciled in Canada.

The latest effort, lasting a week came after a summer of almost unending preparatory meetings among federal and provincial Cabinet ministers. It fell apart amid a chorus of recrimination between Mr. Trudeau and the premiers.

The Prime Minister, puffing from the fruitless ordeal, sat stoic and unsmiling as premier after premier poured scorn on his proposals and ridiculed his bargaining tactics.

The most scathing attack came from Mr. René Lévesque of Quebec, who accused Mr. Trudeau of taking a "dominating attitude" of making threats to the provinces and of displaying a rigidly authoritarian concept of federalism.

Mr. William Bennett of British Columbia, accused the Prime Minister of engaging in "personal vendettas" while Mr. Brian Peckford of Newfoundland, alleged that the Federal Government had tried to put constitutional evolutions in Canada into a straitjacket.

At the provincial premiers, only Mr. William Davis of Ontario pleaded for early patriation of the constitution by the Federal Government.

### Belgium withdraws from Nato exercise

From Frederick Bonmart, Brussels, Sept. 14.

Belgium has withdrawn its contingent from the allied exercise, Avail Express, which starts in Turkish Thrace, north of Istanbul, on Thursday, reliable sources said here today.

The decision to do so was announced at an extraordinary meeting of the Nato Council late yesterday. The Belgian contingent included a paracommando battalion, an anti-tank company and a mortar unit.

The other Nato allies decided against cancelling the exercise since it was planned more than a year ago and any change could be interpreted as adopting an unfavourable attitude to the new Turkish regime.

There was no question of the allies wishing to interfere in Turkish affairs, these sources said, particularly in view of the firm expression of loyalty to Nato by General Kevan Evren, the Turkish leader.

During Avail Express about 2,500 men of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force will be co-operating with the First Turkish Army. The British contingent includes a light battery of Royal Artillery, a logistic support battery, helicopters, reconnaissance troops and communication and intelligence elements. West German and American airborne troops will now form the major combat units of this force.

Belgium's withdrawal should be seen in the context of other recent Belgian actions within the alliance such as its refusal to take part in the major annual series of exercises in Germany this week and the repeated shelving of the decision to install 48 cruise missiles in Belgium.

### "Give them a sporting chance"

SAYS NORMAN CROUCHER

(Norman Croucher should know. Because in 1978, despite the fact that he had been blind since birth, he led a successful expedition to the Peruvian Andes where they climbed Huascarán which, at 21,830 ft., is one of the highest peaks in South America.)

40 years ago, being disabled meant exactly what it says. Handicapped people often lived without goals or horizons, imprisoned in the small world they inhabited. Everybody needs adventure and achievement in order to make life worth continuing.

So the development of sport for disabled people was literally a revolution.

By bringing the world of fresh air, excitement, companionship, competition and pride in themselves within their grasp, sport brought hope to a great many disabled people.

Sport in all its variations, bird watching, fishing, archery, riding and even climbing mountains, can open new horizons to the deaf, the blind, the mentally handicapped, thalidomide, cerebral palsy victims and those confined to wheelchairs from so many causes.

It is important that disabled people should be integrated, through sport, into the lives and activities of their community.

The Disabled Sports Foundation has just been set up to help the British Sports Association for the Disabled with finance to support the provision of these activities.

At this very moment, we urgently need funds. It would be so tragic if all this good work couldn't be continued, simply because of lack of money.

To find out more, fill in the coupon below for our Leaflet, and if you can help, please send a donation to:

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Dignity and Achievement for Disabled People  
Registered Charity No. 279102



## OVERSEAS

### Ugandans apologize to Kenya for press attack

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Sept 14

The Ugandan Government has offered its apologies to Kenya for attacks made on the Kenya Government recently by the Government-owned Uganda Times, in an effort to restore relations which have become strained between the two countries.

Two weeks ago President Moi expressed his concern about the lack of security in Uganda after some Ugandan officials had fled into Kenya to escape fighting in areas near the border. The Uganda Times accused Kenya of meddling in Ugandan affairs, and repeated reports (which appear to have no basis) that some Ugandans were being trained secretly in Kenya in guerrilla tactics.

After the Ugandan attacks, which Kenyans were incited by the former President, Dr Milton Obote, who is now campaigning for his Uganda People's Congress Party, the Kenyan authorities delayed the handling of Ugandan exports and imports passing through this country.

Large quantities of Ugandan coffee are held up at the border, awaiting permission to move across Kenya to the port of Mombasa, and rail tankers carrying petrol to Uganda are held up on the Kenyan side of the border.

This weekend the Ugandan Government took the unprecedented step of giving a "categorical and unqualified assurance" to the people and Government of Kenya that the newspaper articles which had caused offence did not represent the Ugandan Government's view.

The Ugandan Foreign Ministry said the Government had not authorized the printing of allegations which had no foundation and which were contrary to Uganda's policy of friendship with neighbouring states.

It also apologized to France for the publication of remarks criticizing French aid (including two unarmed military helicopters) to the drought-hit Karaga area in Somalia. The Ugandan Government appreciated the efforts of the French team, the ministry added.

Uganda is still gripped by election fever, although every-thing seems to be settling down to a calm before the September 28 election.



President Bani-Sadr, left, and Mr. Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, who are touring the troubled Iran-Iraq border area, having lunch together.

## Majlis recommended to debate fate of US embassy hostages

Tehran, Sept. 14. — The foreign affairs commission of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) today recommended that the American hostages problem should be debated in an open session of the House.

The proposal by the nine-member commission will be discussed by the 270-seat Majlis at its next session on Tuesday. Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker said, there was no indication of when the debate would be started in the chamber.

Reagan reaction: While the Administration continues to weigh up the significance of the latest statement by Ayatollah Khomeini about the American hostages, the Republican presidential candidate has decided that virtually all the demands set for their release by the Iranian leader should be met by Washington.

In a prepared statement read to reporters yesterday, Mr. Reagan said that the United States "can and should" agree to release Iranian assets in this country, cancel all outstanding claims against Iran, and promise not to intervene in that country's internal affairs.

The fourth demand made by the ayatollah, namely the return to Iran of the late Shah's assets in the United States should, however, not be met without the process of law, Mr. Reagan said.

"Having agreed to these points we must move on to the next stage, which is the return of the hostages," he said, "and we must not be misled by the Iranian leader's demands for a settlement of the hostages' fate."

He promised not to make negotiations for the release of the hostages a partisan issue in the presidential election campaign and said that he would abide by the terms of any settlement negotiated if he became President.

Mr. Reagan said that there should be no delay in freeing the hostages with any thought by Iran that it might get better terms after the election in November. The former Governor of California said.

his Administration is studying the ayatollah's statement, has so far refused to oblige.

When news of the ayatollah's statement reached Washington at the end of last week the State Department issued a very cautious response reiterating a proposal made by Mr. Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Muhammad Ali Rajai, the new Iranian Prime Minister.

Washington would be willing to consider with the Iranian Government "an approach to securing the release of the hostages at the earliest possible date," the State Department said.

The State Department's caution was reinforced yesterday when a full text of the ayatollah's remarks arrived here. Most of the text was devoted to a denunciation of the United States, the Soviet Union and their allies and the demands were listed only briefly towards the end.

## A Times Problem

Ask just a single question about the public employment and you will get half a dozen different answers. One person may mention low-paid nurses, another, inefficient maintenance men, or a council estate. The slow-moving, man from the gas board's perspective, a public employee, but also a public employer. A bureaucrat may be thought of as an officious individual, hiding behind a counter and a rulebook, or he may be an imaginative Treasury official trying to advance the Chancellor's case for a new tax, or a public servant who is the person whom economic laws no longer seem to hold.

Since all of the above people are public employees it is no wonder that the topic typically generates more than one ideological, pre-conception compound confusion. To many socialists public employees are inevitably beneficiaries of a society—despite their obvious success in advancing claims for more and more money for services rendered.

To many Conservatives and free market economists public employees are non-productive members of society—draining the millions who provide goods and services sold in the market place and the millions more concerned with the inalienable benefits of education and health.

Misunderstandings have practical political significance. Mrs Thatcher's plans to cut the civil service by 20 per cent in five years would, if realized, only reduce total public employment by one per cent.

The great majority of people work for agencies that are not public employers. Nationalized industries have shed one million workers since 1951. Such corporations, which are not public employers, are directed by a board appointed under the authority of Parliament, like nationalized industries.

## The dilemma facing public employment

### When the enemy is ourselves

Table 1: Public employment as a percentage of the labour force

Country	1951	1979	Change
Sweden	21.9	24.1	+2.2
Britain	16.6	16.6	0.0
Ireland	14.5	14.5	0.0
Italy	16.5	16.5	0.0
United States	16.5	16.5	0.0

Table 2: Government provision of primary incomes to adults

Country	Non-working	Total
Sweden	22.5	40.5
Britain	22.5	40.5
Ireland	22.5	40.5
Italy	22.5	40.5
United States	22.5	40.5

The dilemma facing public employment is that the public sector is the enemy of the private sector. The public sector is the enemy of the private sector because it is the only sector that can provide a service that the private sector cannot provide. The public sector is the enemy of the private sector because it is the only sector that can provide a service that the private sector cannot provide. The public sector is the enemy of the private sector because it is the only sector that can provide a service that the private sector cannot provide.

## Guerrillas 'kill Afghan minister'

Peshawar, Pakistan, Sept 14. — Mr. Faiz Mohammad, the Afghan Minister for External Affairs, was killed by guerrillas in Peshawar, Pakistan, on Thursday.

They said he died on Thursday after paying the tributes, Liza Afghani (about 11,650) to support the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Two other officials also died at the village of Laka Tisa, the guerrillas said, when the minister met chiefs from the Zadran tribe to seek their support, or at least their neutrality.

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Afghanistan, the main insurgent group in Paktia province, said the minister arrived at the village by helicopter, decided the tributes were not enough and ordered a second armed helicopter. He said the two other men were killed by guerrillas who had hidden pistols in their cloaks.

Other reports reaching Pakistan said Mr. Faiz Mohammad, the Public Works Minister, was killed but while the minister was in the helicopter, he was shot by guerrillas who had hidden pistols in their cloaks.

Mr. Faiz Mohammad was Interior Minister in the government of former President Mohammad Daoud. He was out of office until President Karzai took power with the aid of Soviet troops last December.

## Zimbabwe hospital racial clash

From Frederick Cleary, Salisbury, Sept 14

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Zimbabwe Health Minister, has caused a storm of controversy by accusing white staff at Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital of racial discrimination.

He said white and black nurses assaulted patients and alleged that some were prepared to nurse African children.

When he said treatment of blacks in the hospital was inferior to that given to whites, he made a nurse say: "Come and work here and look for yourself."

The minister replied: "Get out. You are fired," to which the student said: "A pleasure, Sir."

Dr Ushewokunze said he did not view the white staff as an enemy, but appealed to staff to ensure that the hospital was run on a fair, non-racial basis.

An emergency meeting of nursing staff has been called for tomorrow by the head matron, Mrs Frances Hume, at many white nurses have threatened to resign.

One said: "None of these allegations are true. Some of us feel there is no point in staying in the service."

A black student, nurse said the minister had stood up for the rights of the black staff.

At the Gwelo government hospital recently Dr Ushewokunze said there were "too many happy doctors who think there are too many Africans walking about on the earth."

## North Korea offers peace treaty to Americans

Tokyo, Sept 14. — President Kim Il Sung of North Korea said today that his country would end its military alliance with China and the Soviet Union if the United States agreed to sign a peace treaty with North Korea.

He said North Korea would not go on to a "war footing" to seek reunification with the South.

The North Korean leader made these comments during talks with a Japanese mission visiting Pyongyang, the capital, the Kyodo news agency reported.

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## Press is banned during Mugabe visit to guerrillas

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, Sept 14

Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, went to the troubled Mthkwa area in north-eastern Zimbabwe yesterday to speak to guerrillas living at the nearby Exaro base.

It was the first time he had visited units of the army which helped bring him to power.

Journalists were not allowed to accompany Mr Mugabe when he entered the camp. Some were threatened with arrest if they persisted. Later, a BBC camera team was allowed in but only to film troops drilling.

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## Prisoners of conscience

Cherif Nabanian, former ambassador to Saudi Arabia and president of the Guinean National Islamic Council, has been arrested since 1977 in Camp Boiro, Guinea's main prison for political detainees.

He has not been charged, but is believed to have been arrested for alleged involvement in an anti-Government demonstration.

On August 27, 1977, market women in Conakry staged a demonstration over government action against private trading.

Their protests were directed chiefly against what they considered to be restrictive and corrupt practices on the part of the Economic Police, a body formed to enforce price controls and prevent black marketeering.

At the time it was reported that Army and police units opened fire on the women, and that the disturbances spread to other cities. In the months that followed hundreds of people are said to have been arrested.

The President, Mr Sekou Touré, blamed the riots on agents of "imperialism", scheming to overthrow the Government. A revolutionary tribunal was set up to try those arrested, but neither their names, nor their sentences, were made public.

Among those arrested was Cherif Nabanian, an Islamic priest and once not merely a personal friend of the President, but his adviser on religious matters. His continued detention is due, Amnesty International believes, to a suspicion that he now holds views critical of both the President and the Government.

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## Khmer Rouge ease grip on villages

From Neil Kelly, Ban Nong Khleik, Kampuchea, Sept 14

Young women in this Khmer Rouge-controlled village half a mile from the Thai frontier are growing their hair long again. Every family appears to have its own house of bamboo and leaves, and in places there are small Buddhist shrines.

All these were formerly forbidden by the Khmer Rouge, whose leaders, after coming to power in 1975, decreed that women should cut their hair, and that their hair should be split up families and ordered the people to rid themselves of religion.

The women, some with hair halfway down their backs, ran away from cameras today, perhaps anxious about their own safety, but because they were shy. But, Dr Kim Sam, a village official, said women were free to wear their hair long if they wished. He also said that since the Khmer Rouge leaders had declared communism and socialism to be finished, individuals could own property.

"The new police has become reality here," said Dr Sam, who says he has a Ph.D. degree from Paris. He said the splitting up of families, one of the cruelest features of the Khmer Rouge order, had ended. Today families appeared to be living together in their own houses.

Compulsory meetings of all villagers for political education

and to reflect on their lives were a thing of the past, the doctor said. School education, abandoned while Mr Pol Pot was Prime Minister, had resumed. Dr Sam said he had prepared a mathematics textbook for the village school.

Some villagers had radios, on which they listened to the BBC and other foreign transmissions. Although the village had no temple, small Buddhist shrines containing flowers and other offerings had appeared and young men could become monks if they wished, Dr Sam said.

No monks were to be seen, but there were young Khmer Rouge soldiers, wearing green Chinese uniforms, ostensibly home from the front to visit their families. One man had a hand wound caused by Vietnamese mortar fire. Fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and the Vietnamese is going on less than 10 miles away.

Three days ago a flash flood wrecked part of the village and for a day there was no food until United Nations' Children's Fund delivered two lorry loads.

Ban Nong Khleik cannot be considered a "new" village, because the Khmer Rouge officials allowed that Western journalists only a cursory glance at its periphery. The visit had

not been arranged. So Dr Sam's claims are impossible to evaluate. He denies having belonged to the Khmer Rouge, describing himself as a Khmer nationalist.

He said he had suffered under the Khmer Rouge when he was driven out of Phnom Penh, where he had been a teacher, to work in the rice fields. After two years he was able to return to Phnom Penh to teach. He fled to the countryside again when the Vietnamese captured Phnom Penh in January last year.

Most of the 1,200 villagers had never been part of the Khmer Rouge; they were peasants, with no knowledge of communism or politics, he said.

But, he said, the Kampuchians had forced the Khmer Rouge leaders to change policies and even veteran communists like Mr Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Prime Minister, and Mr Ieng Sary, his deputy, had had no choice.

"Now that communism and socialism are dead forever, we have a united front with all Kampuchians who will fight until the Vietnamese leave our country."

In March this year Mr Khieu Samphan said: "Our duty is not to make a communist state a month ago he and Ieng Sary told foreign journalists that "communism is dead".

## Guinea: Cherif Nabanian

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## Football

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

## Plenty in reserve at Anfield

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Weekend results and table

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100

[illegible][illegible]

100

into the first round of the European Cup all the more confident.

**QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS:** G. Adams, D. McCrory, I. Gillard, G. Macdonald, R. Macdonald, G. Brown, J. McCallum, C. Hogg, W. Plevy, A. Currie, S. Burke.

**NEWCASTLE UNITED:** S. Hardwick, Gurney, J. Davies, N. Waller, E. M. K. Mitchell, A. Shaulier, V. Carr, B. Clarke, T. Hibbs, Sub P. Wright, F. Keenan.

## Emergency plan casts logic aside

Gerry Harrison  
 South City 1 Southampton 0  
 orwich City's victory over  
 outhampton produced a style of  
 entertainment the public so  
 liberately needs and one of  
 results which make football  
 dictions impossible. A rickety  
 ould be no match, it seemed,  
 for the first half chances and  
 and drawn one of their first  
 League games.

But it was John Bond, the  
 that the manager thought too  
 he dispensed with fullbacks,  
 held his son Kevin as a sweeper,  
 and Nigel as a half back. George  
 threw in 300,000 Yr. and  
 Medic for his first game  
 brought in Goble, a 20-year-  
 old.

The strategy was an unqualified  
 success, almost compromised by  
 which's failure to take half a  
 first half chances and  
 and champion's greater experience  
 staying power. Goble pro-  
 vided some exciting runs, creating  
 some of the best goals in the  
 League. The defence was un-  
 parallelled showed some crowd-pleas-  
 ing touches and the defence hung  
 in there in the last 15 minutes  
 to win.

Southampton's away form  
 has been an enigma. At times it  
 has been a mystery why they  
 should have Watford beat them 7-1  
 in the League Cup. In the League  
 have achieved excellent  
 results at Arsenal and Sunderland  
 and they went through the difficult  
 process of integrating Kegan's  
 into their own attractive  
 team.

Even without him they are not  
 far from attacking ability and fire  
 in the League.

[illegible]

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## to Wales is 'honour' for Ashworth

Wellington, Sept. 14.—The one of the 23 players in the New Zealand team who visited the United States last year to represent New Zealand during their five-match tour of Wales, in October, 1973, has died. The player was an incident for his part in an accident in 1973 at Bridgend when the Welsh full back, J. P. Jones, was killed. Jones was gashed face in a ruck during the New Zealanders' game against Bridgend.

In the next match of that tour, Ashworth came on as a replacement against the Barbarians. He raised his arms in what was interpreted as a gesture of protest at the boos of the Cardiff Arms Park crowd, and once again was severely criticised.

Ashworth said today he was looking forward to returning to Wales next month and sincerely hoped the "incident" will not be re-opened. "I am going to play rugby and I don't want to be known as a trouble-maker to anyone to start discussing again something that happened two years ago," he said.

Despite the storm of criticism, Bridgend had enjoyed his time in Wales two years ago and said he was proud of his part in the tour. "I think of him, he had no hesitation about returning. To play for his country was his greatest honour. I think just consider myself

Achworth, a farmer, was unavailable for last year's All Blacks tour of the British Isles and returns to Wales after producing impressive form for the All Blacks during a 15-match tour of Australia from May to July this year, during which the Australians won the international series 2-1.

turn the All Black jersey, though the Manawatu men, Rolleston at full back and second in number eight, were the only players to wear the jersey in second-string sides. Rolleston toured Argentina in 1976 and was the only player to be selected in selection which defeated Fiji 32-0 at Eden Park, Auckland, yesterday.

The Terangi flanker, Mouri, will make his sixth tour as an All Black captain. Eighteen of the players have been in the country, but only been named in the party but that country badly needed a constructive, quick loose forward off the back to replace the late Willie Horne. Rolleston, Mouri, and the centre, Osborne, should provide such contributions.

The party has been included in an attempt to rectify the All Blacks' goal-kicking woes which have plagued the side since it was switched to Rugby League six seasons ago. Richard Wilson, who proved reasonably consistent with his boot in the 1970s, has been included in the party.

Britain, has not been included.

A surprise omission from the party is the Southland flanker, Rutherford. They have been managed by Ray Harper and coached by Eric Watson. The players will play matches in the United States against Cardiff at the Arms Park on October 18. The significance of the tour will be the 1977-78 game against Wales on November 1. The tourists will play two games in North America.

**PARTY:** Full backs: Colin Gibson, D. Rolleston (Manawatu), Johnnie Ross (Canterbury), and centre: George G. Cunningham (Auckland). Flankers: Willie Horne (Manawatu), Hand-off (Leicester), and wing: Johnnie Ross (Canterbury). Scrummages: D. Lacey (Canterbury), Scrummages: D. Lacey (Canterbury), and wing: Johnnie Ross (Canterbury).

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## Hare's mistakes

**By Peter West**  
**Rugby Correspondent**

**Bath 13                      Leicester 4**  
Bath's season begins leading

But the Leicester  
without Wheeler a  
the front row, was  
comfort beaten on a  
and it lost one of t

opposition began inauspiciously with the defeat of Penrynport at Newport in a game which, according to the "Chalky" White, "was a good one" and "should have been won." So they needed a good home performance to make amends, with evident commitment to the task, duly achieved on by 13-4 over a lack-lustre Leicester side, which, of course, cost two penalty goals and a try.

The Tigers, so very relieved of the burden of an undefeated record in their centenary season, were therefore able to take the ground to a "talk-in" by "Chalky" White, at which the coach may have done some of the usual "sundry" criticism they may have been lost.

No one in the visiting camp had a more frustrating afternoon than I did, as I was the victim of a lot of strong Leicester pressure, by missing two penalties that I had to take, and a third, as I expected (I was). He finished it, when his forwards at last had roused themselves again, by slinging the corner into the goalmouth and the post. In between, he had seen his inaudacious drop out returned with a scrum, and a scrum of a dropped goal from the 10-metre line. That gave Bath 9-0 and the visitors were left with a poor amount of the midfield

the Bath line.

On this occasion the Leicester players were not so complacent as they flanked, Jones—replaced late in the game—was replaced by a scrum-half who tirelessly roamed tirelessly discouraging. There was some of the usual "sundry" criticism they may have been lost.

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It is not new for Leicester to struggle for a good proportion of lineout balls, and for long periods the Bath backs, notably van der Loos, and the captain, Lyle, ensured no departure from the norm.

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replay in the first half, Covey suggested their more realistic chances would be to bring increased rewards later. Davies, who goes up to Cambridge shortly, was winning initially to give his three-children more money than he had. Rossborough, too, never less

### 1. Budget League

engrave  
on Orrell  
hearts

By David Hands  
London Scottish 3 Orrell 6

celluloid cyphar to the late Peter Sellers, could well be engraved on the heart of every Orrell player. The greatest virtue in a win by two penalty goals is one at the Rotherham Athletic Ground on Saturday. The pulse failed to race, even though the rain was laid in a state of indecision which was to last for the rest of the match.

It was not to deny the effort which both teams contributed, nor that the truly committed spectators may have felt a degree of disappointment at the play which was not as exciting as some of the previous seasons' scores. Perhaps one expected more from an Orrell side which has helped to produce the likes of Gordon and three of the backs who helped Lonsdale to the county championship, and who were expected to have more steel in their ranks than those of some seasons' past and whose training was to be more intensive than from their stay in the League.

It would have been nice to have a glimpse of the 17-year-old form of Grogan, whose early form was so good, and to see the club's chief defender, who had been with him against Letch last Saturday, but he was favouring an injury.

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# CORBY



Nowhere are the forces of industrial generation so concentrated. . . . Corby has the situation, the organization, the flexibility and the power to attract new business and industry. . . . Corby works." Such is the philosophy of the town's joint industrial committee in its campaign to reduce Corby's massive unemployment—16.7 per cent at latest count—and to find jobs for a workforce expected to reach 10,000 by 1996. This report examines the facts behind the philosophy.

## Will furnace bear phoenix?

It hardly existed until the 1930s, when it was, in fact, invented by a Scottish steel company. Within a few years a small Northamptonshire village of 1,500 people was transformed into a town with a steel and engineering industry employing more than twice that number.

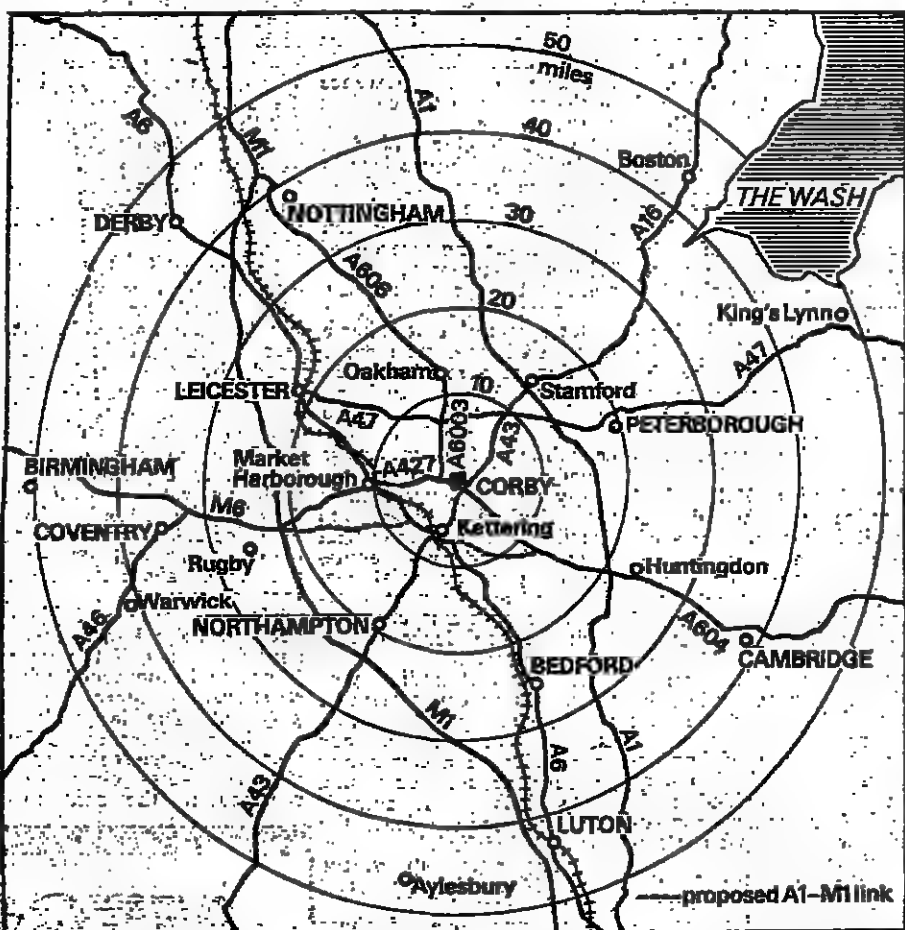
Then, the nature and pace of development have been determined largely by requirements of the steel industry. Now steelmaking has faded and Corby is learning that it is time to pay the price of its dependence on a single industry.

Corby has remained strange to time and out of place: a predominantly Scottish, exclusively working class town set down in one of the most English of counties, an enclave of heavy industry manufacturing industry, surrounded by an area whose prosperity is rooted in agriculture and light industry: a community which developed in isolation, self-confidence, in which has never quite succeeded in shaking the suspicion of its neighbours.

The Corby Joint Industrial Committee, now constituted by the local authorities, is struggling to find a way to break the town's dependence on a single industry. It is a task that is not easy, for the town's growth has been determined by the steel industry, and its future is uncertain.

It was designated not as a town but as a location for the steel industry. It was a part of a strategy for industrial development, primarily a means of providing housing and services for the workers of the steel industry. It was a town that was built for the steel industry, and its future is uncertain.

During the same period, the town's population grew from 1,500 to 10,000. The steel industry was the main source of employment, and the town's future was uncertain. The steel industry was the main source of employment, and the town's future was uncertain.



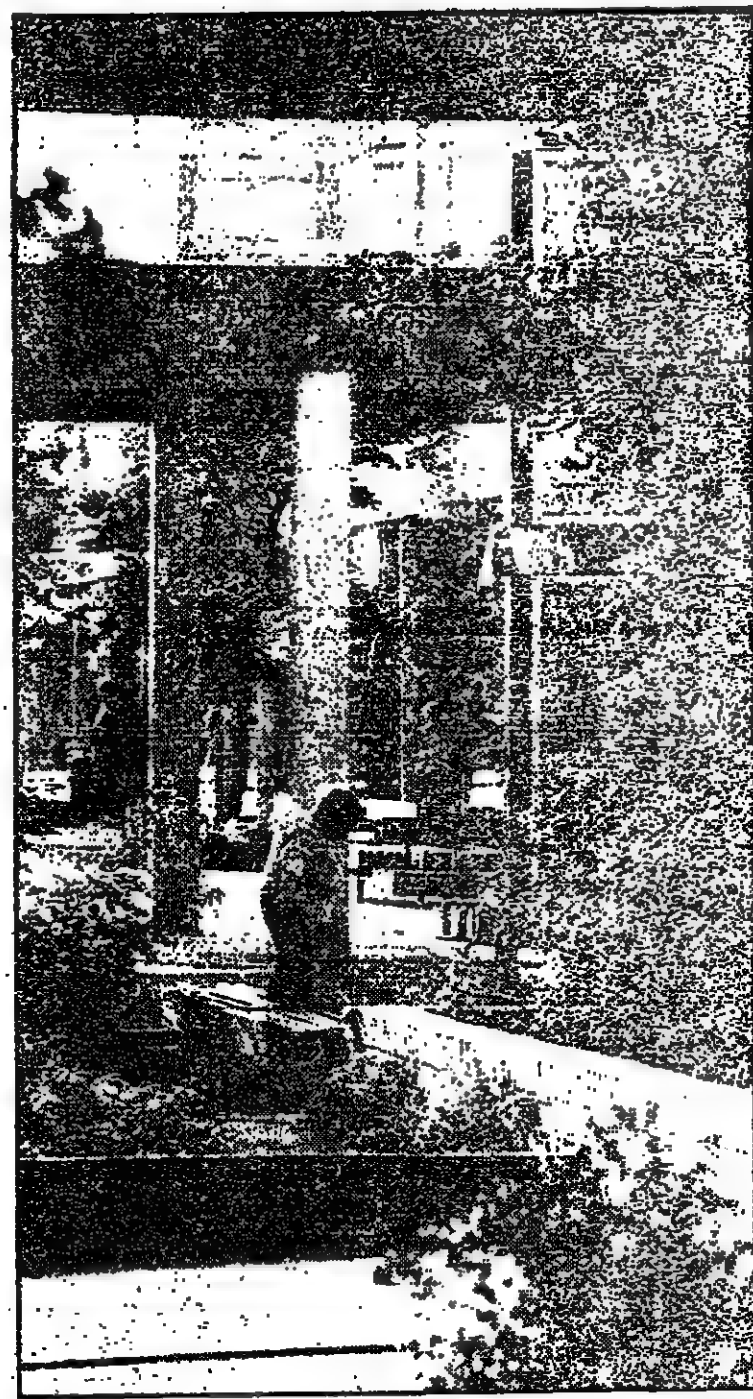
memory of townspeople for years. The steel industry was the main source of employment, and the town's future was uncertain. The steel industry was the main source of employment, and the town's future was uncertain.

Traditionally, Corby has been an area of low unemployment: a fact which has attracted different types of industry to the town in recent years. However, the steel industry was the main source of employment, and the town's future was uncertain.

Mr. Scuffham calls "the psychological hurt" associated with redundancy should become apparent. It is a task that is not easy, for the town's growth has been determined by the steel industry, and its future is uncertain.

For the present, there is little evidence of despondency in the town. Publicans report no massive increase in drinking, and doctors have so far seen little evidence of a rise in stress-related illness. However, Corby is going through a period of "phoney recession". Steelmen left the works with redundancy and severance pay amounting to several thousand pounds.

John Huxley



Photographs: Michael Abramson

# BRITISH STEEL STILL WORKS

It may come as a surprise to some people outside the industry that British Steel is alive and well in Corby. Tubes Division is an important part of the British Steel Corporation and Corby is its largest tubemaking plant.

British Steel, Corby, has closed its iron and steel works but its tubemaking plants are working, and working well. They make British tubes from British steel from Teesside.

British Steel Corporation Tubes Division

**S**  
**CORBY WORKS**



# Uphill struggle to win new industry

Corby was recently described as a town "swash with cash to bribe in new business to employ its redundant steelmen". The magazine article went on to suggest that this put places such as Milton Keynes, Britain's newest new town, at a considerable disadvantage.

The suggestion—especially the comparison with its Buckinghamshire rival—brought a little joy to Corby's industrial development team. It was a welcome piece of hyperbole at a time when the continuing slide deeper into economic recession affords ever fewer occasions for rejoicing.

Foodhouse industrial investment is scarce, and competition to provide what little there is with a permanent home is intense. Although some of Corby's 6,000 jobs may find work in places like Milton Keynes, Peterborough and Northampton, such towns are legitimately regarded as rivals in the uphill struggle to attract industry.

Similarly regarded are those other towns affected by steelworks closure on which the Government has conferred "assisted area" status, thus enabling them to woo prospective employers with an attractive package of financial aid. Again, a comparison with these encour-

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ages quiet confidence in Corby. Last month, for example, the town was visited by a delegation from Consens, co Durham, where the closure of steelworks is expected to increase the jobless rate among adult men to about one in three. The delegation was given the clear impression that in the difficult months—and probably years—ahead, Corby would have several advantages.

Not least of these are the physical ones of being a young town, with good facilities, centrally situated. By contrast, the other development areas tend to be older, established industrial com-

munities on the periphery of Britain. Corby's task is to ensure that these and other advantages are translated into job opportunities. In the 10 months since the closure of the steelworks was announced, the town has worked hard to lay the foundations — organizational, financial, physical and psychological — for future success.

The nature, size and origins of the basic problem were defined in an influential report, *Employment and Industrial Development in Corby*, commissioned jointly by the district council, the development corporation (which went out of existence in April) and the county council. It was published by Coopers & Lybrand Associates in January, last year, and remains the source of most of the town's thinking about the future development of Corby.

The study was begun at a time when it was assumed that the closure—of which it came—would be gradual, with the rundown spread over a number of years. Before it was completed, sudden and complete closure had emerged as a real possibility, and the consequences

were discussed in the report's final chapter. Many of the Coopers & Lybrand recommendations have subsequently been adopted and incorporated into *The Strategy for Corby*—a Community Plan, a document prepared for the town's Joint Industrial Committee, which seeks to avoid long-term structural unemployment, an increase in social problems and "wastage" of the town's modern and substantial urban infrastructure.

Responsibility for putting the strategy into effect has been entrusted to the committee, on which the local authorities and the New Towns Commission (which largely replaced the development corporation) are represented.

The strategy attempts to coordinate the work of various public agencies to bring new jobs to Corby. Its main instrument is the Industrial Development Centre headed by Mr Fred McClenaghan, recruited from Peterlee New Town to be Corby's director of industry.

Mr McClenaghan explained that the intention is to bring together under the one roof of Douglas House, in the centre of Corby, the various job-finding agencies. "Businessmen and industrialists must feel assured that their projects will be treated sympathetically by people who have administrative muscle and an impatience with red tape."

Mr McClenaghan has responsibility for coordinating the planning of future land use, for securing loans and grants from the Government and the European Community, for financing industry from local sources, and for helping in the provision of training and education

facilities. Aiding the same office are representatives of three other agencies able to offer aid and advice. They are BSC Industry, set up by the steel corporation to help the steel industry in areas, the Corby Business Advisory Bureau and Job Ownership, which is concerned with the promotion of worker-owned businesses.

The centre can give detailed advice on the wide variety of grants and loans available in a development area from a potentially baffling number of sources. But Mr McClenaghan is anxious to emphasize that Corby's advantages are not solely financial.

The intention of the Corby strategy is to build on these advantages. A top priority is to reinforce the town's geographical advantages by improving its transport links. Corby is the nearest development area to London, and an estimated 30 million people live within a 100 mile radius of the town centre. It is potentially at the "business crossroads of England", ideally placed to take advantage of the national switch to service, and especially distributive, industry.

Immediate road links, however, are poor—hence the importance attached by the development committee to the construction of the M1 link, especially as Corby lacks a rail passenger service.

Mr Duncan Hall, chief executive of the district council, is hopeful that work will start on the new road within the next five years, and points to a recent statement by the Department of Transport to this effect. If completed, it would give Corby fast communications with the Home Counties, the West Midlands and the East coast ports.

The total cost of improving transport links is put at about £20m, provided it is hoped, from central government and European Community sources.

Another priority is the provision of new industrial sites and factories for incoming businesses. The Corby strategy envisages an investment of about £35m, in addition to the £17m already spent on the town's showpiece, Earlswood Industrial Estate. Other sites being developed are Oakley Hay, where the local council has concluded a lease and lease-back agreement with Prudential Assurance—Weldon, and further in the future, Willowbrook, which has still to be fully cleared of old railway sidings, disused buildings and obsolete plant.

Local training programmes at the town's Tresham College and elsewhere in the county are being stepped up to improve and extend the range of skills available. Already there has been an encouraging enrolment with steelworkers—displaying a surprising willingness to take courses such as catering. At the same time, personal social service support programmes to help families which fall victim to increased pressures of redundancy and long-term unemployment are being

augmented and social groups are being identified. Total private and public investment in Corby over the next five years is put at £200m, but Mr Hall emphasized that there are many problems likely to arise which cannot be tackled merely by the application of large sums of money.

One of these concerned the town's image. This is frequently, if inappropriately, cited by prospective employers as a deterrent to moving to Corby, despite the town's reputation for having a pool of flexible labour, accustomed to shift working, for good quality housing and for being surrounded by pleasant countryside.

Mr McClenaghan admits: "Corby has been given a bad name and to live that down will take a long time, but it is better than anywhere else." This applies particularly to work, but also to the appearance of the town and the conduct of the people.

"We are being looked at critically, and future jobs in the town may depend on how others see us." Existing employers, such as Mr Ken Carter, managing director of Trison Engineering, are nothing but praise for the workforce's commitment.

But accepting that it has a tarnished image, the town is working hard to improve it. The Row, Frank's Scuffery, the industrial chamber and Mr Jimmy Kane, a local councillor and leading figure among trade unionists, recently visited Jametown, in the United States, to examine how that industrial town, blessed by a reputation for poor industrial relations and apathy towards the business world, has managed to turn its principal failing, perhaps, was that regeneration is a community task. Fortunately, Corby is already equipped with a community advisory group, comprising the various public authorities, the trade unions, the town's industrial group, voluntary organizations, the local MP, churches and other interested bodies.

Mr Kane, one of those made redundant by British Steel after spending most of his working life at the works, believes such groups provide an important forum through which local opinion may be channelled and efforts for improving the town coordinated.

There can be no doubting that Corby has many of the resources and all of the commitment and skills needed if it is to recover quickly from the grave blow dealt by the closure of the steelworks. A youthful and enthusiastic team has been recruited but there can be no guarantee of its success, especially in the present economic climate.

Mr McClenaghan believes that, while not expecting miracles, the town expects much of him and his team's efforts to create a new industrial base and jobs. But the task remains awesome.

Despite the efforts of the development corporation, the town has enjoyed only limited success in attracting new industry. Some incoming companies are household names—Aquadac, Avon

Cosmetics, Golden Wonder and Wabaco, for example, but during the period 1972-77, the gross rate of job growth was less than 200 a year. In the same period, the town suffered a number of setbacks. In 1975, British Sealed Beams, which employed about 1,000 people, closed. British Steel continued to "shed" labour. Worst of all, the present massive influx of labour on to a jobs marketplace comes at a time when local, regional and national employment opportunities are drying up. Some companies are going out of business—two of three, it is said, so this year—others are batten down the hatches in an attempt to ride out the present economic storm in some cases. It has become a matter of survival for many, especially in the footwear and clothing industries, cutting workers on to short time. In the past few months alone, Corby has lost some 20 non-steel jobs in a series of minor cuts.

On the other side of an increasingly tight picture is the demand for jobs. The loss between now and next year which will be occasioned by the steelworks closure is put at 1,750 jobs, almost entirely of male employees. To this total must be added demand for jobs from school leavers replacing rising workers. This is estimated to be 1,750 jobs, or 2,000 for men, between now and 1985—an average of about 300 extra jobs each year.

Most of these extra jobs need to be trained as the next few years, if the town is not to be burdened with structural, long-term unemployment. The latest forecast by the Joint Industrial Committee suggests that more than 3,000 extra jobs will be required in the next two years. Thereafter, the requirement will level off.

However, these requirements clearly do not represent realistic targets in the present circumstances. Recent monthly vacancies noted at the jobscentre have been averaging about 22. Mr McClenaghan reports recently that some 1,500 jobs have been promised by the companies, such as Oxford University Press, which is committed to coming to Corby. Even if all of these can be fulfilled over the coming months, they may only serve to restrain the growth in total number of unemployed, because most redundancies are still working their way through and some jobs elsewhere in the town may realistically be expected.

The industrial development centre is still staffed with a fair number of inquiries, but there is little optimism that present high interest rates and depressed demand will enable companies to translate their enthusiasm into new investment and jobs.

Mr David Brier, manager of the town's jobscentre, explains that incoming companies can usually imply only relatively small numbers, especially in the early days.

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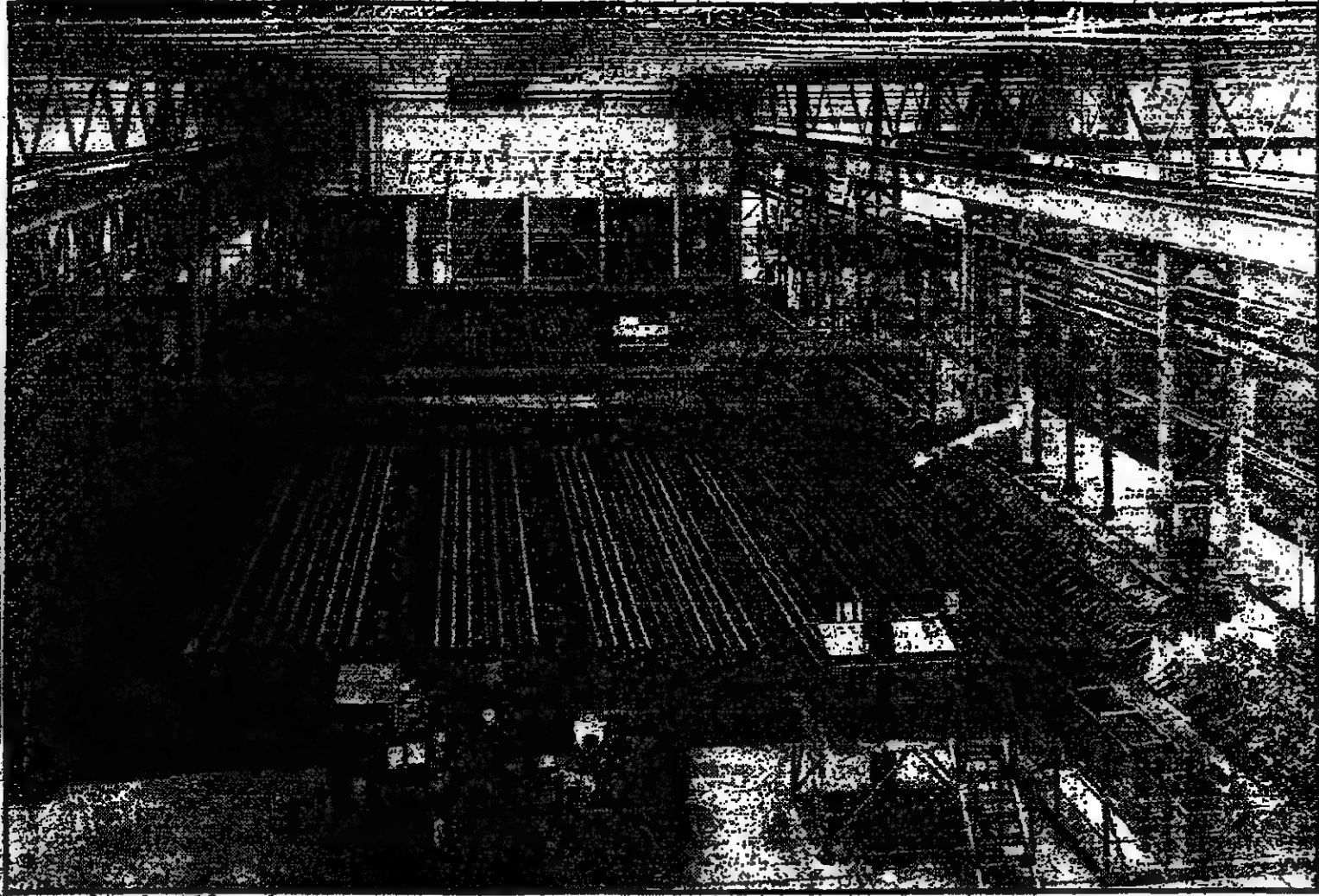
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CORBY



British Steel's electrical weld-stretching plant at the tube works, where more than £40m is being spent on modernisation.

## Steel remains a leading employer despite closures

British Steel remains a leading employer in Corby despite its momentous decision to close the iron and steel works and end ore-mining operations.

Recently concluded talks on the corporation's future at Corby will settle about 4,500 people, most of whom are employed in the tube works. This total is only a third of the peak number in the early 1960s, when the works accounted for about 15 per cent of jobs in the town.

Local fears that the future of the tube works is in jeopardy grew last week when British Steel announced that it intended to introduce a short-time working plan at the plant. The corporation aimed a lack of orders. Steelmaking effectively finished last year before the week's national steel strike, although a nominal amount was produced in April. The rest of the 2,500 workers declared redundant—some of them from the tube works.

SSAG BOTTLING

new leaving and the site will be used for job counselling and careers centres which banks and building societies offer safe keeping of the workers' redundancy pay.

After the loss of the heavy sand of the works, Corby people fear for the future of the tube works. Last year, the corporation's sales were £545m, and a new chairman, Mr. Ian Macgregor, is running the operations. However, Mr. Barry Ford, (above right), a works director, says that the future of the plant is secure, especially how the situation of the adjacent iron and steel works has been moved.

"I am convinced that the largest integrated iron and steel works in Europe. They exploited local ironstone resources, which have since become uneconomic."

The sleepy village of Corby was launched on a roller coaster career as an expanding steel town, surrounded by three and a half miles of green fields. By the end of 1936, however, the works had recruited more than 5,000 employees, largely from Scotland. For the next 30 years, the plant and the town enjoyed almost uninterrupted growth, largely under state ownership.

In the mid-1960s, growth stopped and estimates of the ultimate size of the New Town were accordingly revised sharply downwards. Relatedly, a concerted attempt was made to diversify the town's industrial base. The economics of steel-making was declining and in retrospect the words of the 1973 White Paper on the steel industry sound chillingly prophetic. "Corby has an assured long-term future as a major steel-making plant and steel-making will continue there at least for the rest of the present decade."



what we did hope, though painful, was dead right. If we had not closed the steel-making, we would have been planning the closure of the tube works. I think we have the future for success. We have excellent plant, a highly-motivated workforce, a process route (by which steel strip is supplied from Redcar/Lackenby on Tees-side) that can stand the test of world competition."

New shining lines are being commissioned, and more than £40m has been invested in tube-making plant. It may not guarantee the future of the Corby works, but it is a sizeable gesture of faith.

Meanwhile, world demand for steel remains depressed. The long-term effect of the strike on British Steel's market share is not yet known, but Mr Ford aims to capture a bigger share of a smaller volume of tubes sales.

Ironically, the development of Corby owes its beginnings to a business decision made in the middle of a great depression. In the early 1930s, Stewart and Joyce, the Scottish tube-makers, built what were to be in their heyday, the largest integrated iron and

reliance hitherto on one big employer have given Corby an impersonal air. When told it has no weekly paper, you are tempted to say there can be nothing to put in one. Where, however, the suburbs are secret places; it is necessary to live in one for several years before you know it.

not yet failed, but effective in the night. By day, the 2 sq mile site is eerily silent. Although the furnaces have long grown cold, former workers still stop their cars on the Rockingham road, get out and look wistfully across the site where many spent all of their working days and nights. Mr. Ramsey Knox, a local councillor and a worker director who was among those made redundant, admits that some tears have been shed by tough men. But there is little time for sentimentality.

Plans are already laid for the demolition of the works. Mr Duncan Hall, chief executive of the district council, says Corby does not wish to surround itself with decaying reminders of its past. It must look to the future.

British Steel and Corby fervently hope that the tube works will be part of that future.

And experience hasn't proved us wrong. We started with a small unit of 20,000 sq. ft. But spurred on by success we acquired a 123,000 sq. ft. factory and eventually plan to create over 300 jobs for the people of Corby. And that makes the success story complete.

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## A man with an Irish name takes a look at a 'Scottish' town

Patrick O'Leary, a man with an Irish name, took a look at a 'Scottish' town. He was in Corby, a town in Northamptonshire, to see the future of the tube works. He was in Corby, a town in Northamptonshire, to see the future of the tube works.

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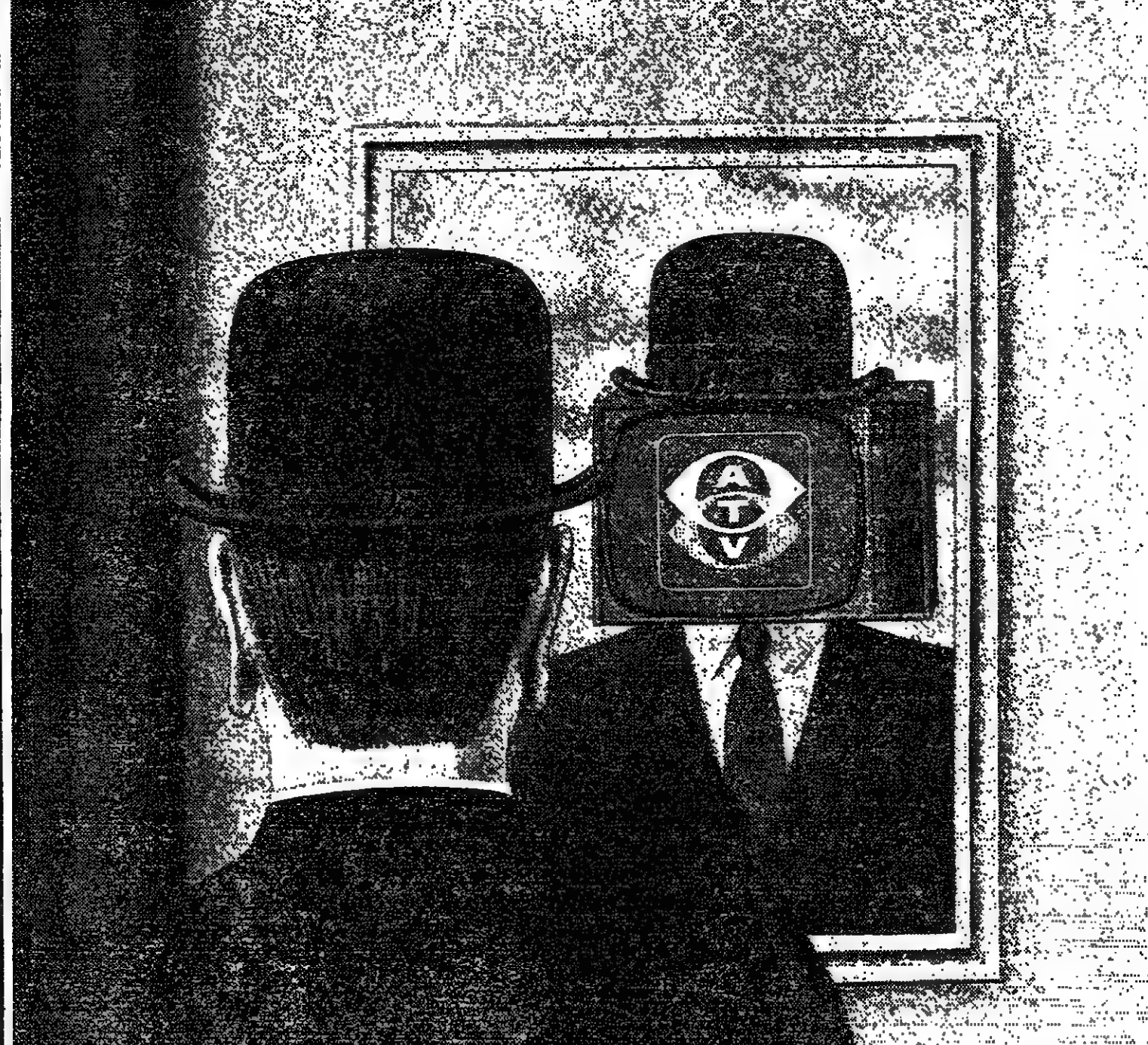
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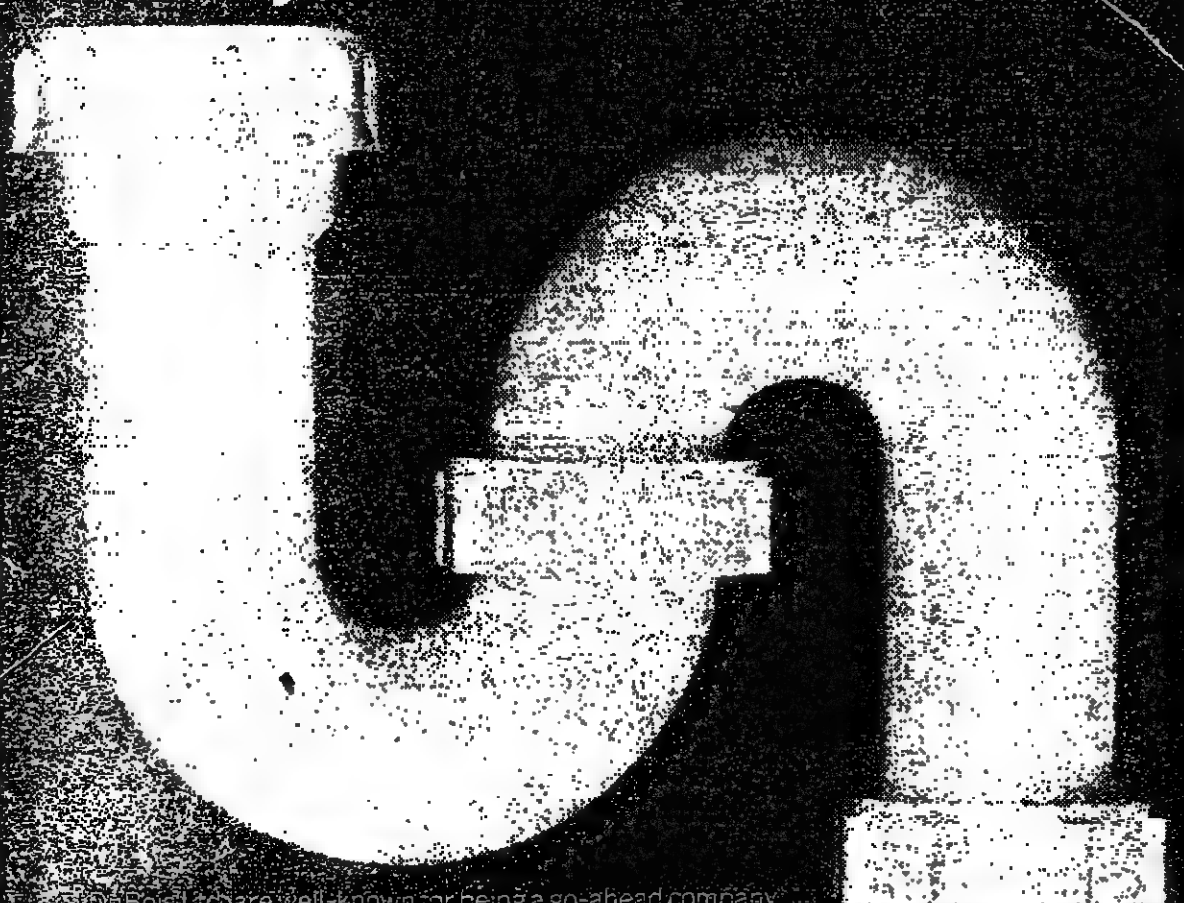
## CORBY'S GETTING BETTER LOOKING.

95% of Corby homes are lucky enough to receive ATV. And that means they're getting better looking. Better looking with ATV's superb regional programming. Better looking too, with ATV programmes the whole TV network can enjoy. Drama series like 'Flickers', an irreverent ramp about movie-making in the 20's and 30's, starring Bob Hoskins and Frances de la Tour. First rate entertainment like Richard Gordon's 'Doctors' Daughters', and the dramatic

confrontation of the year when Glenda Jackson meets Miss Piggy on the Muppet Show. Searing documentaries like 'D.H. Lawrence as Son and Lover', and 'The Gamekeeper' by award winning film-maker, Ken Loach. Music? Four new musicals composed and performed by children from the ATV area. All made by ATV. The one that means Corby gets better looking all the time. CORBY WORKS



## What did DuBois trap in Corby?



**CORBY WORKS**

DuBois are well-known for being a go-ahead company. And they weren't content with leading the field in the many years of injection moulded trap and waste systems. What did DuBois do?

They moved to Corby from London seven years ago. And succeeded in moving ahead at the same time.

Dedicated Corby workforce provided the skills and experience essential to the Company's future. Enabling them to work in other markets where the same demands for unrivalled quality are required. Manufacturing parts and accessories for such products as dry cleaners, shoe and electrical manufacturers, and display stands for a wide range of consumer products.

The DuBois name has grown as much in stature as in size. And that is just one of the reasons why for DuBois, Corby works.

**DUBOIS**

## CORBY

Patrick O'Leary talks to the managers of three companies which have identified their fortunes with Corby - one old, one new and one to come

## He got off the Glasgow bus with two suitcases and nowhere to stay

Mr John McCahill smiles when people say things are getting as bad as in the 1930s. It was then that he arrived in Corby by bus from Glasgow, carrying two suitcases. He had no job, nowhere to stay, and the first night he slept in a churchyard.

Now he is chairman of a group of Corby companies ranging over engineering, transport, and electronics, with an annual turnover of between £2m and £3m. Their premises include modern works close to the original site of McCahill Engineering in the oldest part of the town, and new factories on the Earliest estate, providing altogether work for 150 people.

Born in County Donegal, in 1902, Mr McCahill worked on farms in Ireland and Scotland before going to Corby seeking a job in the newly opened steelworks. Working as a fixer's mate, he began to take an interest in welding and persuaded the local technical college to start a course in the subject. To improve his general education he took a correspondence course in English and mathematics.

"I was very impressed by the qualified engineers in the works," he said, "but puzzled that men of such ability did not go out to start on their own." He decided to do that part-time, running a Nissan but on a site opposite the company's present premises in old Corby.

Often he worked the nightshift at the steelworks, ending at 7.15 am, slept until 10, then laboured in

his Nissan but until it was time to go to the steelworks at night.

Most of the work was welding broken farm tools. But the farmers had no money, it is the same world over, the former farmworker said. Soon he was picking up scraps as well.

Mr McCahill felt ready to take the plunge and go into business full-time on his own, but he was living in a tied company house, and it was not until Corby Development Corporation began building houses that he could give up his job.

Business grew. He had recruited a small workforce and installed extra equipment to offer a wider service to a growing circle of customers, drawn to Corby by the corporation's policy of diversification.

The next step was, in a sense, forced on him. His landlord died and, rather than face possible eviction from his Nissan hut, he bought the three acres of land on which it and other small factories stood. Then later he became one of the first tenants of the development corporation.

After taking on work for York Trailers when they opened a factory in Corby,

McCahill Engineering moved into producing its own hydraulic trailers in what is now a subsidiary concern, Francisquip International Trailers.

Because many of the machine tools used in the engineering work are programmed by computer, the company moved into that field as well and took over DKS Automatics.

Several of Mr McCahill's sons have joined his business. James, a qualified engineer, is managing director of the group. John, a metallurgist, and Kevin, an economist, have joined him. Patrick is a barrister, while Lawrence went into teaching, but gave it up to keep a pub in Highgate, daughter Nora's husband is production manager of the engineering company, while daughter Una became a nursing staff.

James and his father say the group is still a family outfit, with a waiting list of applicants who wish to work for them. Mr McCahill, 78, walks round his various workshops with obvious enjoyment, and is not above operating a machine himself if a problem arises.



The McCahill brothers... John, Jim and Kevin.

## Two moved into a factory but had no money to fit it out

Two men now in business in Corby might be described as a miniature enterprise zone. They started from scratch three years ago and now lead a force of 34 people in a refurbished factory where they reach a turnover of £750,000 in the current financial year.

Mr Tony R. Bianchi and Mr Alan Peach, both former employees of large companies, met in Manchester on a course for aspiring manufacturers run by Professor John Morris in the city's business school. At the end of it they pooled their resources of £1,000 each, Mr Peach selling his car to raise one half. Since transport was essential to their plans, they then had to lease two cars.

The line they chose was display cases for shops selling quality goods, such as jewellery. At first they made the cases, did their own selling and finally delivered the orders.

In 1977 Corby Development Corporation and Anglia Television sponsored a jubilee enterprise competition. Its object was to put sound ideas for setting up in practice. The two men, then trading as Alphas Display, won the first prize. It was £2,000 and a small factory rent and rate-free for two years.

Early last year the company doubled its factory space to meet expanding demand. By the end of 1979 it needed still more room and took over a former shoe factory of 12,000 sq ft on



Mr Alan Peach, Mr Tony R. Bianchi and Mr Peter Burgess.

Corby's St James industrial estate. "When we moved in we had not got the money to fit out the factory," Mr Bianchi said.

Today it is well equipped, turning out display units in aluminium, glass, oak veneer, and plastics, including a special case for any customer who needs somewhere to put his Queen's Award. Many of the cabinets made in Corby can be seen on stands at exhibitions up and down the country or in the lobbies of office blocks. Some of the output goes to Holland, West Germany, and other countries.

"We have embarked on massive expansion," Mr Bianchi said. "We bought a small company in Barrow, making wire racks for computer tapes. We also handle a line of aluminium products from Sweden."

"We feel we were lucky to come to Corby. The geographical location is right, although I hope they will reopen the rail station. I am impressed with the people here. Whenever we have a problem, we seem to be able to get on with it."

The standard of life out of local schools is considerably better than in my experience of middle-class Hereford and Kent.

There are now three partners in the firm. Mr Peach is chairman, looking after marketing, sales and production. Mr Bianchi is managing director, his main responsibilities being finance and general management. The third partner is Mr Peter Burgess, design and development director. The name of the business has been changed Bianchi Peach Burgess.

"The partners say that biggest problem facing firm are: the cost of materials and power. But if you look at the present, we will reach its lowest point in the spring. Meanwhile they have the support of their own bank, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Company, and of a business with which they linked."

## Officials give a big welcome to Oxford University Press

Officials at Corby are delighted that the first business moving to its new premises in the town is the internationally known Oxford University Press. The estate is a mile and a half to the south-west of the town centre, on a site originally intended for housing. This became unnecessary when the town's expansion plans were halted.

OUP wishes to centralize its warehousing and distribution operations, at present handled mainly at Neasden with smaller stores at Oxford and elsewhere. It will, however, retain the Glasgow depot. By 1983 it expects to employ 180 people at Corby.

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford, controlled by a committee. It is a charity, not a company, and has no shareholders, but competes commercially with other publishers.

Nevertheless, its aims are educational and cultural, and part of the output is of books which, although worth publishing, are unlikely to show

a profit. Among its best sellers are various editions of the Bible, books of verse, and Oxford's famous dictionaries.

Oxford is still the home of the publishing division of the business, but there is a London office in the West End. In 1930 a large warehouse was built at Neasden, and it was extended in 1951, an office block being added in 1965.

A computer there keeps commercial records and monitors the stock of books. But the work has outgrown Neasden and its satellite stores, and it was decided that a new central warehouse was needed.

Mr Neil Killip, distribution director of OUP, said that in looking for somewhere to go, consideration had to be given to where the books came from and where the main customers had their premises. Locations studied included Milton Keynes, Banbury, Daventry, Swindon and Bristol.

Among the reasons for choosing Corby was the availability of cheap freehold land," Mr Killip said. "The

press is a charity and can only borrow against assets. The price (OUP is paying about £250,000 for 10 acres) is a tiny fraction of prices elsewhere."

The fact that Corby has been granted development status means that financial help could be obtained from the Government and the European Economic Community. Another incentive to go to Corby was that, even before the announcement of the steelworks closure, suitable staff were available.

Mr Killip said: "Some businesses require a motorway on the doorstep because of their high volume of goods movement. We have a slow-moving product, with more than 18,000 lines, comprising some 15,000 titles and 3,000 different editions."

Work has begun on the site at Oakley Hay, where the 165,000 sq ft building will stand. It will have three sections, one 55ft high for the main book store, with a two-storey parking area for small orders, and offices at the front.

Hearing will be completed, which means high capital costs but it is hoped, to cutting expenses than on fuels. It is essential that books should not get damaged.

The main store will be 50ft high, racking, taking rollers to the top of each of these aisles on rails. These will be mounted on rollers, have escape ladders, and down from their cable in emergency," Mr Killip said. "It is a lonely job, and will have short-wave radio including an extensive protection sprinkler system."

The store will have windows, and high cranes will go up and down the aisles on rails. These will be mounted on rollers, have escape ladders, and down from their cable in emergency," Mr Killip said. "It is a lonely job, and will have short-wave radio including an extensive protection sprinkler system."

The building will cost £4,750,000, fully equipped March 1980 prices. It hoped to have the bulk ready by next July. It will come the task of installing 12,000 pallets of books to Corby from existing stores, a total of 600 trucks. The move is expected to take two or three months.

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Hirsh Goodman looks at the similarities and differences between Ulster and the West Bank

# Lessons that the Israelis can learn from divided Ireland

It was not with an easy or open mind that I went to Belfast. On the one hand I wanted to seek out the parallels which ostensibly exist between the situation in Ulster and that in the Israel-administered territories of the West Bank and Gaza. On the other hand I hoped to find that these did not exist.

For several months now the Israeli press has been citing the "lessons of Ulster" as an example of the Israeli policy makers should bear in mind in dealing with the rising tide of Palestinian nationalism in the territories. Increasing acts of terrorism and ever more hostile and unruly demonstrations have been met by an extension of repressive legislation and a stronger Israeli military presence in the streets of occupied Arab towns.

With the advent this year of a new phenomenon on the Israeli scene—Jewish ultra-nationalist vigilantes and, in June, assassination attempts on three West Bank mayors—it has become both more tempting and more realistic to draw parallels.

There are parallels and similarities, but these are only superficial. For one thing, unlike the West Bank and Gaza, Ireland is relatively clear-cut: the area in dispute is clearly defined and populated by a homogeneous group striving for a common political goal against a common enemy—the British occupier. Whether this group will continue to be homogeneous if the goal is achieved is another matter; but no one can seriously doubt that at present, the Palestine Liberation Organization (fragmented as the PLO is) speaks for the vast majority of the inhabitants of the territories. Nor is it relevant when comparing the two situations that the PLO has extracted most of its support through intimidation. The universal desire of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to rid themselves of the Israeli occupation—a desire that has become more intense since the signing of the Camp David accords and stepping up Israeli claims to the area—overwhelms any doubts they may have about their future under the PLO.



Israeli patrol Hebron market place during an Arab strike last March, and the aftermath of a bomb attack in Portlough, Northern Ireland four years ago.



Such a widely-held view about the perceived political aim certainly does not seem to exist in Ulster, where, far from opposing occupation, two-thirds of the indigenous population demand continued, total and unequivocal fidelity to the British throne.

The two situations do, however, have one deeper similarity given the injection of Israeli settlers into the administered territories. If this process continues and reaches any significant level (for despite the inordinate amount of publicity the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank and Gaza is still ridiculously small, amounting to fewer than 20,000), the character of the problem could change.

One would then be faced with the ingredients for civil conflict between two highly-charged nationalistic elements,

allegiance to different governments and both totally convinced of their own justice. Add to this the historical claims of both parties, and one could be speaking about the ultimate "Ulsterisation" of the West Bank and Gaza.

A stark contrast between the two areas is the urban devastation in Northern Ireland's trouble spots, as compared with the almost pastoral calm and flourishing physical condition of the Arab towns and villages in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

Not only are there no bombed-out shells of homes, businesses and civic buildings in the West Bank and Gaza (although refugees' shanty towns are not a pretty sight, and Israeli security forces have occasionally boarded up and demolished premises belonging to terror suspects) new construction and improvements are in evidence everywhere. Prosperity

is omnipresent and unlike Belfast, the terror that is becoming an increasingly disturbing feature of the conflict between Israeli and Palestinian, has not yet an overt effect on the protagonists' environment.

To be sure troops and armed patrols are seldom absent from view, and road blocks and security checks are so familiar that one ceases to regard them as anything out of the ordinary; but there is none of that physical destruction which leaves such a shattering impression on the mind of the visitor to Belfast.

Nor can one begin to compare the social background to the conflict in the two areas. Ulster is bedeviled by 20 per cent unemployment with clear implications on the mood of the warring sectors, while the inhabitants of the administered territories are almost fully

employed. It was recognized by the then defence minister, Moshe Dayan, immediately after the 1967 six day war that any co-existence between conqueror and conquered must be modulated by economic prosperity.

By far the most striking contrast was the attitude of those who were more susceptible to terrorism than a population with a steady rise in income and living standards. While he recognized that this would not replace a real political solution to the imbroglio, it would sweeten the fact of occupation until one could be found.

The distinction, however, lies in the social background. The West Bank and Gaza are not a homogeneous area, but a mosaic of different ethnic and religious groups, and the conflict is not a religious one, as in Northern Ireland.

I was amazed to find at Queen's University in Belfast, for example, one of the few political islands in the madness of Belfast. One would have expected the campus to be a hotbed of conflicting ideologies. In the territories this is not the case. The Israeli high schools representing the heart of the resistance movement.

It is the students, not the workers or merchants who form the main nuclei in demonstrations in Ramallah and Hebron. The West Bank leadership is almost entirely academic, having graduated from the traditional pre-British elite (Mushkash, and although the rejectionist fragments of the PLO ostensibly adhere to various shades of Marxism, Marx and Socialism have very little to do with the political style of the West Bankers and Gazans).

There is also a sharp difference in the tactical use of terror. The Palestinians have explored terror to the Israeli heartland, and often against Israeli objectives abroad. While it is true that those Palestinians who defy the PLO are

not automatically precluded an even more violent and uncontrolled terrorism, the rejectionist, and despite the recent actions of the Reg Government coming together with the PLO, the latter's rhetoric is not so much a call for a global war as a call for a global war.

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## How to be a good European

The most difficult point to get across to British public opinion about the European Community is that to be a good European one must first be a good patriot.

One can only give what one is. If an individual is to make a worthwhile contribution, it must grow out of and be a part of the nation from which he comes. Countries do not become proud of their history, aware of their particular genius and confident in themselves in order to play a distinctive and useful role in the community.

At European level, loyalty should not be expected to take the place of national loyalties that have grown up over the centuries. At this stage only the nation state is able to command loyalty and obedience. To me and many others the building of the European Community is an inspiring task. But it is one that can and must co-exist with national loyalties.

I see the European Community as providing the framework within which the governments and peoples of the member states, helped by the Community institutions, will create something entirely new that is greater than the sum of its parts. I see it as an entity into which great rivers flow. Each maintaining its own individuality and character, while combining to form something which is simultaneously distinct yet could not exist without them.

What should be the purpose of this operation? We have only to look at Europe's past and at most of the rest of the world today to find answers. Throughout our European history, neighbouring countries have generally either been on bad terms with each other or under the domination of the most powerful state of the moment. In the rest of the world, the same holds true today. Just as in the Europe of the past, this is a major obstacle to economic and social progress and a frequent cause of international tension, sometimes leading to war.

Close cooperation to overcome common problems and in present a united front to the rest of the world is the most unusual relationship of all between neighbouring states. As a rule it has occurred only as a result of war or external threat.

and lapsed once the danger was removed.

Close cooperation over a wide range of internal and external matters on the basis of equal rights and obligations, having the force of law and backed by institutions dedicated to the common interest, is an altogether remarkable phenomenon. Throughout most of Europe's history it would have been regarded as utopian to suggest it. In most of the rest of the world it still would be. Yet that is what the Community has achieved.

Of course continuous hard-headed negotiations and much prosaic technical work are required to make the system function. It is difficult to agree on the policies and rules. Sometimes, as in domestic politics, there are deep divisions and many efforts are made to prevent agreement. Sometimes the law is flouted.

The system does not work perfectly nor even as well as it could. But when one looks at history and at the rest of the world we have come a long way.

The success of the Community should not be judged solely by the number of its common policies, the detail they enter into, nor the size of the Community budget, important as all these are. It is the quality of the relationship and its enterprises that matter, not the size of the statute book.

The Community's progress should be judged by the degree to which its members are prepared to identify their individual interest with that of the whole, by the manner in which they solve their differences, by the priority they attach to helping each other and by their success in securing common objectives.

We shall always be more conscious of the problems and failures than of the progress and achievements. That is of the nature of politics. But taken as a whole, over the long haul there are some of the criteria by which the Community might be judged.

In practice this means the Community's institutions must be prepared to work together in whatever manner, in appropriate to each of the particular

problems concerning them. Some will best be tackled by common policies commonly financed, and for others co-ordinated but not necessarily identical national policies will be more appropriate. In the fields of foreign policy and economic affairs it will sometimes be best for all to do the same thing at the same time, and on other occasions to adopt different roles on the basis of a coordinated game plan.

The important point is that within the context of treaty obligations the governments, the Commission and the European Parliament should on each occasion be prepared to back whichever option they believe most likely to secure the common objective. They should decide which, has the best chance of success and support it. This should be their main consideration, rather than a reluctance by governments to surrender power or a desire by Community institutions to extend their authority. The point has been reached where the Community will truly have come of age.

The importance of the initiative represented by the Community is very great. In many respects Europe's history is glorious and some of its finest achievements have been motivated by patriotism. In other respects, however, it is a catalogue of national rivalries, wars and persecutions for which the Community's close relationship must bear much of the responsibility.

We must not believe that the present interdependence of European countries, nor the extent to which we cross each other's frontiers in pursuit of business or pleasure means that good relations between our governments or peoples can now be taken for granted. We must not make the historic error of supposing that we have been inoculated against the terrible viruses of the past.

As the 20th century shows, the cruelty, intolerance and violence spawned by chauvinism and unrestrained national rivalries can break out swiftly and in unexpected places. The contemporary discontents, the animosity for political and nationalistic ends which afflict so many European countries shows

what horrors still lurk beneath the surface of our modern society.

"The closer relations between the member states" and "the ever closer union among the peoples of Europe" (an important distinction) enjoined by the Treaty of Rome, are part of our defence against the recrudescence of chauvinism and its attendant horrors in Europe.

Our aim should be to use the opportunity thus provided to create a way of life that can act as a beacon of hope to the rest of the world. All our societies are based on the values of liberal, plural democracy. These values are under siege in many parts of the world. Greece, Portugal and Spain are among the few examples of countries that have recently exchanged dictatorship for democracy and its attendant horrors in Europe.

We must show that in material terms they can provide our citizens with a wide range of opportunities to develop and use their talents and to lead comfortable and prosperous lives. We must show that in freedom and tolerance men and women can best develop their full potential as human beings and the more generous aspects of the human character. We must show, finally, that within our society there is the best chance for most people to enjoy peace of mind and happiness.

If the aims and goals of the European Community do not work, it will come apart, whatever hopes and aspirations it carries with it. If, on the other hand, we attend only to the material and never raise our eyes to what has been achieved and could yet be achieved, this great initiative—the most hopeful and ambitious to have occurred in Europe for centuries—will never fulfil its potential. It is in the interests of all of us that it should.

Christopher Tugendhat

The author is EEC Commissioner for the Budget.

## The first of the fateful blows

Forty years ago on September 17, Hitler postponed the invasion of Britain. In fact, he had cancelled it; for from that time onwards he turned his gaze upon Russia and his back upon Britain. The decision sealed his fate and that of Nazi Germany; war on two fronts was to prove too much. War on one alone might well have done this.

This historic and crucial decision was caused by the Battle of Britain, in which the climactic engagement had taken place two days earlier on September 15. That evening he heard that for the loss of 30 fighters, Fighter Command had brought down 185 of the Germans. After the war was over the figures turned out to be 56 German for 26 British; but it did not matter. Which ever way one looked Fighter Command had inflicted a tremendous defeat on the Luftwaffe.

This was the first defeat of any consequence suffered by Hitler's armed forces and it was the key to the further and far more catastrophic defeats which were to follow for Germany. Though there were a few gallant fighters from abroad who flew with Fighter Command, the victory was in all essentials entirely British. It was the last single-handed British victory which of its own accord, changed the course of world history.

At the time only a glimmer of this was known. Everyone knew Fighter Command had won the day and Winston Churchill promptly coined his



A large crowd of people gathered in a field, possibly for a military review or a public event.

famous and well-known phrase "The Few, But the Faithful". The British were expected to "fight the Battle of Britain" and to "win the Battle of Britain". The British were expected to "fight the Battle of Britain" and to "win the Battle of Britain".

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## DIARY OF SLOW DANCING

Mention dancing in New York and people think of disco, the late Studio 54, Xenon, and the film Saturday Night Fever. The fashionable spots are all devoted to the new style of gyrating. They come and go. Studio 54 closed when its owners were imprisoned after an embarrassing upset with the tax authorities, and it may not reopen.

Yet there is a place which has lasted much longer and still attracts a corps of enthusiastic dancers. Roseland, New York's answer to the Hammer-smith Palais, opened in 1919. After a change of venue in the fifties, it still goes fairly strong. Just off Broadway, Roseland is the New York home of ballroom dancing. It has made a tentative gentrification towards modernity by putting on an hour of disco three nights a week, but essentially it is the mecca (no pun) of slow dancing, even occasionally cheek-to-cheek.

Thursday at Roseland is the day of the quiz. Not only is it one of its non-disco days, but it opens soon after lunch, which makes it worthwhile for those who live in New Jersey or the eastern reaches of Queens. If they have nothing better to do they can come early and say

until midnight, all for a five-dollar admission fee.

By the time we arrived at eight, the joint was jumping. No, not jumping—that is too hokey a word to describe the smooth, professional being worked out on the floor. The joint was gliding, purring, picking up speed like a pre-war Bentley, without visible effort.

The mood is established as soon as you get into the glittering lobby, dripping with chandeliers, in a glass case along one wall are the dancing shoes of notable bonifere: Fred Astaire, Ethel Merman, George M. Cohan and a dozen others. Anne Miller's were bigger than any of the other women's and than many of the men's, to house feet of such a size that you wonder how she managed to manoeuvre them so daintily.

Beyond that, another showcase encloses a roll of honour, a list of several hundred names which look at first like a tribute to the dead of two world wars. These lists of couples who married after meeting at Roseland. The bulk of the names are Italian or mid-European and the earliest marriage recorded is 1929. Inside, the dance floor is

festooned with plum-coloured drapes gathered together in the middle of the ceiling, giving the atmosphere of a circus tent. Between them hang 22 multi-coloured chandeliers. Behind a rail surrounding the maple wood floor, rows of seats are occupied by prospective dancers, awaiting partners—and perhaps the chance of adding their names to the honour roll.

The age range of the 200 or so dancers was middle-aged to elderly. The men dress in those dazzling check jackets popular here, sometimes with trousers to match, so loud that they threaten to drown the band. One or two are in white suits and several in white dancing shoes, touting with their white hair. There may be more couples per square foot here than in any other city location.

Some women wear in pants suits but most wear dresses, and I was gratified to spot one in the kind of short skirt they wear on "Come Dancing", flaring as they twirled.

While the *Improv* and the old-fashioned waltz were given due honour, I detected a preference for the exotic rhythms of Latin America—the tango, the cha-cha-cha and the paso doble. Of these, the favourites were those in which motion is

suspended for a full couple of seconds in mid-step—time for the gallant veterans to catch their breath.

There were two bands. Tony Martelli was the star attraction, and Emilio Griggs filled in while they were tending to ensure no flagging. Neither played in the strict tempo of such as Victor Silvester: personal tempo is not the order of the day. The Griggs ensemble boasted a vocalist (which, I believe, they are called vocalists rather than singers): giving a raucous rendition of "You'd Be So Nice to Come Home To" in a pleasing Broadway accent. The dancers made several requests for tunes and the band knew some of them.

We enjoyed a short whirl, so get our bearings before moving to the far end of the ballroom, where we were to be dancing.

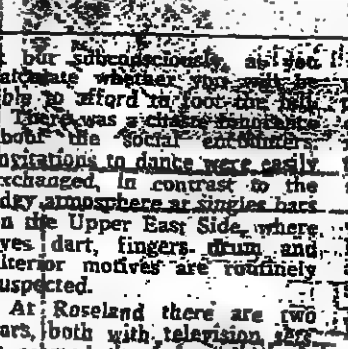
Can we watch the dancing while eating and even enjoy a spin between courses. As we entered we were almost bowled over by a woman who had barely had time to wipe her mouth and was belching to a pensive "Max, come and tango!"

You do not expect gourmet fare in such a setting. Our expectations in that respect were fulfilled, although we were able to admire the ingenuity that lay behind the menu. Many of the sandwiches were named after legends of the big-band era.



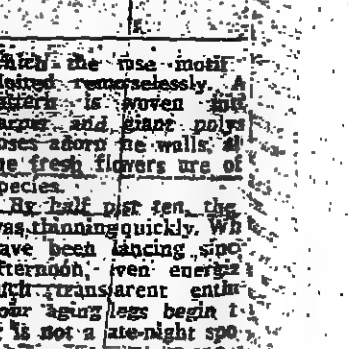
A man and a woman dancing in a ballroom.

The Glenn Miller sandwich was filled with corn (a pun, do you think?), Tommy Dorsey was ham and cheese and Benny Goodman, bacon, lettuce and tomato, although I had believed him to be Jewish. Tony Martelli has a sandwich named after him but Emilio Griggs does not, confirming their comparative status.



A man and a woman dancing in a ballroom.

Our waiter was oriental (we noticed few blacks among the staff or the clientele) and pleasant enough, though obviously just learning the twin arts of speaking English and keeping the customers content. Informing us that they had run out of apple pie—in any experience, an unprecedented condition for an American restaurant—he made us feel better by warmly recommending the cheesecake, which was indeed good.



A man and a woman dancing in a ballroom.

Then, placing two fairly generous cups of coffee in front of us, he declared himself, and unapologetically, "You get a lot of coffee." Earlier, we had managed to persuade him to sell us a bottle of modest Californian wine, which came in a bottle already opened.

umac

umac















BUSINESS BOOKS

Anatomy of the big drugs company

The Multinational Corporation by Sanjaya Lall (Macmillan Press, £15)

Sanjaya Lall, senior research officer at the Institute of Economics and Statistics at the University of Oxford, has made a varied and telling contribution over the years to the study of the multinational company. Particularly strong in its impact was his dissection of the activities of the pharmaceutical giants and their activities, particularly in the less developed countries.

Some of his published papers are not now easily accessible, so that this bringing together of nine key studies is valuable. It is also a sharp reminder that the increasing number of inquiries into the profitable pharmaceutical industry's affairs in particular, and the methods of the multinational companies involved have so far led to few reforms in its basic structure. The same can largely be said about most multinational companies operating in other sectors.

Lall is at his most forceful in running to earth—as far as that can ever be done—the effect of practices like the intra-company trade between a multinational's subsidiaries in different countries and the transfer pricing that can be operated to move profits or losses clandestinely in order to maximize joint profits.

In Colombia surveys aimed at discovering how far transfer pricing resulted in local overpricing threw up figures of 44 per cent for some rubber imports, 25 per cent for chemicals and 54 per cent for electrical components. Pharmaceutical imports in one survey showed 87 per cent overpricing and in another 155 per cent.

In Sri Lanka, where a state corporation was set up to import drugs and distribute them, there was an overall saving of more than 40 per cent in importing a range of 52 drugs. There were savings on some individual drugs of more than 80 per cent and one of just over 90 per cent; even on aspirin the saving was 63 per cent.

The Sri Lanka corporation did not even take the lowest tenders. It always insisted on independent certification of quality and eliminated the very cheapest suppliers which tended to produce drugs of dubious quality.

But, as Lall points out, although all countries are concerned about minimizing the costs of drugs, the problems are different for developed countries compared with the developing world. In developed countries, where the multinational pharmaceutical companies have their development bases, the problem is to maintain or improve research while cutting out waste.

Lall identifies these wasteful elements as expenditure on R & D in buying up international patents, in inefficient concentration and unnecessary litigation; in promotional activities from brand boosting to denigration of cheaper though not necessarily inferior products; and in unjustifiably high profits.

But in the less developed countries, the problem is simply to obtain the results of research done abroad as cheaply as possible. The Sri Lankan experience points to one route although it had its problems. These included the initial disinclination of doctors to trust products not backed by a well promoted name.

Other countries' attempts on these lines have failed. Lall points out, but he maintains that in the long run, while the limited countries are unlikely to bring the pharmaceutical industry into state ownership, the way for developing countries effectively to tackle the problem of a socially owned indigenous industry copying foreign technology, banning brand names and marketing through official agencies.

But he admits that there are plenty of problems for developed countries, too—such as attempts to establish fair transfer prices, objectively an impossibility, and at bottom involving making assumptions of judgment of the cost of financing risky innovations.

Derek Harris

Ironies of the assault on apartheid

US Business in South Africa by Desaix Myers-III, Kenneth Propp, David Hauck and David M. Liff (Indiana University Press, £9.50)

America is South Africa's biggest trading partner after Britain and American companies hold substantial investments in the Republic. America is also the home of the pressure group, one of the most vociferous of which is its black population. It is no surprise, therefore, that the role of American business in South Africa has come under intense scrutiny.

As pointed out by the authors of this study—made under the auspices of the Investor Responsibility Research Center—the pressure has developed particularly over the last three or four years, in the aftermath of Soweto. Universities, churches and black organizations have sought to influence companies on issues ranging from dumping illegal laundry to the wholesale abolition of apartheid. The main tool has been shareholder resolutions.

This pressure has been supported by Washington, a variety of restrictions on loans and export credits, an arms embargo and Commerce Department limitations on sales of computers to the military and so on. There have been Congressional initiatives, such as the attempt to withdraw tax credits from companies which did not implement the Reverend Leon Sullivan's code of conduct towards South African blacks, coloureds and Asians.

How effective all this has been rather depends on one's

interpretation of the objective. American companies have certainly responded to the "hassle factor" and like their European counterparts complain that an inordinate amount of management time is spent dealing with pressure groups. The guerrilla campaign keeps companies on the defensive and ensures that apartheid is forgotten by neither the domestic nor the South African public.

On specific questions of employment practice which are not too circumscribed by South African law—equal facilities for workers, pay, housing, benefits and so on—the progress appears significant. Evidence accumulated by the authors indicates that most companies have responded to pressure, which it should not be forgotten is supported by South Africans of all colours.

The result is visible in the increased number of blacks in shops, improved factory conditions and the talk of executives clearly with the abolition of apartheid, are honest in saying that they do not think economic changes have promoted a fundamental reappraisal of South African thinking, by government or whites, of apartheid. One irony, of which the government is aware, is that the black middle class which improved conditions are supposed to create as a stabilizing force often turns out to be the most radical section of the population.

In short, whatever business men may wish, companies will not overthrow apartheid. The fact is that the political changes required are far more radical than the economic changes which business men may wish.

Michael Prest



Johannesburg street scene: the black middle class, which is benefiting from improved conditions, often turns out to be the most radical section of the population.

Gunpowder, scandal and champagne

Blood relations, The Rise and Fall of the du Ponts of Delaware by Leonard Mosley (Hutchinson, £9.50)

The family has assumed the role of villain in modern American fiction for so long that those cases where such a judgment is a matter of fact have been obscured.

The du Ponts of Delaware are just such a case. Established in America by a penniless French pariah in 1800, they ascended to a level of dynastic infighting and financial glories which make the Ewings of Delaware appear close relatives to the Minervas.

"The marriages that I should prefer for our colony," wrote the clan's founding father Pierre Samuel, "would be between the cousins. In that way we should be sure of a loyalty of soul and purity of blood."

This, then, was the dictum which gave the world a gunpowder and explosives empire to rival that of Robert R. McCormick. The credit for inventing nylon, the contract for setting up the project which led to the first atomic bomb and nearly absolute control of the state of Delaware.

In between, the family managed to fit in a whole history of purulent episodes more fitted to the pages of Harold Robbins than a serious biographer such as Mosley. During the Civil War, the du Ponts sold black powder to both the French and the Russians, the first in a series of extremely questionable business attitudes which continued well into this century.

On a more personal level, Uncle Fred saw fit to be dispatched by a revolver shot from the madame of a Louisville brothel which he frequented regularly. The highly moralistic du Ponts may have disapproved, but in death, as in life, they looked after their own. Fred's body was quietly cleaned up, shipped back home and the tame Louisville newspaper duly announced that the local worthy had died of some of "asthma" and referred to the "quiet and simple character of his life, unbroken in the scene of his death". The madame was never charged.

The du Ponts grew through the practice of nepotism on a scale which has rarely been witnessed in recent history. When the United States Government finally overcame years of pressure from the clan's political employees to take the company's fortunes under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, it filed a class action

against no less than 186 members of the family, all of them closely related to the later P. S. du Pont and his brothers who had by then succeeded to the leadership of one of America's foremost companies.

The case of United States v du Pont was finally settled in 1955 in the Government's favour, and that only after an appeal to the Supreme Court largely prompted by du Pont's arrogance in increasing the family stake in General Motors when an earlier hearing had found against the Government. The decision forced du Pont to divest itself of GM and heralded the end of the family domination of the company.

The wealth which had earlier issued from du Pont's entry into the world of synthetic fibres turned the members of the clan into a community of unbelievable wealth. Their homes mimicked Versailles; they spent vast sums raising their ancestry to the French royal line; the champagne parties, always polished by a strict—though frequently broken—moral code, flourished.

Even in the 1930s, the depression failed to do more than dent the company's fortunes. Albert I. du Pont, one of the leading cousins, felt moved to issue his alternative to Roosevelt's "New Deal".

"Were I dictator of the United States today, the first thing I would do would be to cancel or repeal every bonus and every pension that might be awarded to anyone, giving only to such as have suffered by injury or old age in the service. The next thing, I would visit every safe deposit box in the country and confiscate 50 per cent of all the money I found in them."

Mosley documents this uniquely American story with skill and dedication. Remarkably enough, given the salacious side to the family's story, he remains impeccably correct when it comes to the seamy details. The author plainly sees his role as that of a teller of facts and leaves the reader to come to his own conclusions.

In that context, the book is too heavily balanced towards the clan's nineteenth century affairs and lacks material concerning the du Pont's considerable influence today. Nevertheless, it remains an extraordinary documentary of one family's clawed rise and fall through greed, vision, and a ruthless dedication to each other.

David Hewson

In the end the facts are brought out, but the picture of the du Ponts is a little too one-sided. The Ranchman Club, which almost at the end would have been invaluable in building up the characters, their environment and their motivations much earlier on.

The fights, the squabbles, the victories and the vanquished are ultimately dealt with thoroughly, though Mr. Mosley's own prejudices are never far from the surface. His ideas have undoubtedly been influenced by Anthony Sampson's *The Seven Sisters*, which the du Ponts share with the two authors share leads Mr. Foster to appear to praise the company's small business and company Dome Petroleum for its exploration in the Arctic while criticizing Exxon's subsidiary, Imperial Oil, for doing exactly the same thing.

This book only scratches the surface of the subject. It is to be hoped that some of the signposts for future research catalogued by Mr. Rubinstein are followed. His view is that further research should be directed towards: that the next generation of the younger sons of the wealthy in the relationship of the wealthy to individual communities. But there is also much work to be done in other areas. No one, for example, has attempted to establish whether the old chestnut that the younger sons of the wealthy went into business life is fact or yet another myth.

Patricia Tisdall

Giants of the Canadian oil fields

The Blue-eyed Sheikhs, The Canadian Oil Establishment by Peter Foster (Collins, £12)

Full marks must be given for the tide which sets both the tone and the content of this book. It is a popular and unlikely to bring the pharmaceutical industry into state ownership, the way for developing countries effectively to tackle the problem of a socially owned indigenous industry copying foreign technology, banning brand names and marketing through official agencies.

But he admits that there are plenty of problems for developed countries, too—such as attempts to establish fair transfer prices, objectively an impossibility, and at bottom involving making assumptions of judgment of the cost of financing risky innovations.

Derek Harris

master of federal versus regional politics. Yet the portraits of these men fall curiously flat. When events in which they were involved are related, they begin to come alive, but when Mr. Foster tries pen-portraits, the attention is not held. Partly it is the writing style. It slips into slang and into a form of popular journalism which does not come off between hard covers.

If that were all, it would be forgivable, but the use of language flows into a lax use of thought. To place the events in Canada in context, Mr. Foster has given a brief guide to the revolution in the market after the price rise and embargo in 1973/74. His personalization of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Saudi Arabia is understandable. The oversimplification is worrying, but not crucial.

Comments such as that about

the Shah of Iran, however, that he was a man overweighing when he had the whip hand as he subsequently proved spineless in defeat" cast doubts of every judgment made. If lapses like that are ignored, the stories of the wheeler-dealer, particularly the antics of Bob Blair in grabbing a share in Husky Oil, are hugely enjoyable.

But it is difficult to ignore the lapses, which seem at times to arise from a lack of confidence in narrative ability. Mr. Foster clearly had problems with his chosen plan for the book. In a foreword he explains that he has not attempted to cover the issues of Canadian oil policy subject by subject, but "interwoven details and projections where they fit into the corporate and personal stories".

Too often this plan creates questions or a desire for descriptions which are not given until much later in the book.

partially since the 1930s by property speculation, insurance or stockbroking partnerships and consumer products. Mr. Rubinstein suggests that correct positioning within the total economy is a prime factor in successful entrepreneurship. Effort takes second place. Therefore a Calvinist cotton manufacturer might have worked three times harder than a London stockbroker but built up a fortune only a fraction as large.

This book only scratches the surface of the subject. It is to be hoped that some of the signposts for future research catalogued by Mr. Rubinstein are followed. His view is that further research should be directed towards: that the next generation of the younger sons of the wealthy in the relationship of the wealthy to individual communities. But there is also much work to be done in other areas. No one, for example, has attempted to establish whether the old chestnut that the younger sons of the wealthy went into business life is fact or yet another myth.

Patricia Tisdall

Cost to Britain of losing international exhibition

From Mr T. W. Borges

Sir, This is the second time in 12 years that Britain has lost the opportunity to host a major international exhibition. You have already reported on the projected loss of income in 1985 (September 8); however, the loss of prestige and goodwill cannot be ignored and good will cannot be ignored in financial terms and is bound to further erode confidence in the British textile and textile-machinery industry and beyond.

I believe it is incorrect and therefore inappropriate to blame the Committee for changing the venue. For financial reasons, to Milan.

The Hannover Fair authorities, German trade unionists and the European machinery manufacturers who represent the majority of the exhibitors wanted Britain to stage this important event; they offered both help and cooperation. However, it would appear

that, once again antiquated committee procedures failed to grasp the nettle by appointing, in good time, a qualified supreme committee to implement policy, thereby selling confidence to our friends in Europe and developing a comprehensive approach between National Textile Machinery Association, government and the many other organizations whose support is an essential to ultimate success.

It is salutary to say when one considers that we excel in staging international sporting events and yet seem to fail in taking advantage of industrial opportunities.

Yours sincerely, T. W. BORGES, Chairman, Smith Whitworth Ltd, Newmarket House, 143/9, Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6EP.

Efforts towards a greater understanding of industry

From Miss Amanda Stuart

Sir, May I, through your columns, endorse the comments made by Bob Crow (September 8) in his article "How school boys see industry from inside" and add some observations from the experience of The Industrial Society.

There are many memorably valuable current schemes which introduce young people to industry. Project, Training Young Enterprise are examples and the Society's own Challenge of Industry—conferences for sixth formers. All this worthwhile work must continue.

But 15 years of experience in this field has taught us that this is only part of the answer to the problem of how we get a greater understanding in the nation of the role and importance of industry. The influence of schools upon the child is considerable, but it is not only in the infant and primary years that industry experienced at home with the family, through the media and in the local community are very powerful.

The Industrial Society's Community Purposes Campaign, Robert Ryde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1B 1BQ.

Index-linked annuities

From Mr Adrian Gray

Sir, If the Government has decided to make greater use of the savings of Britain's nine million, or so retired persons, would it not be able to raise a larger sum by offering index-linked annuities rather than Retirement Income National Saving Certificates?

Many people over the age of 60 years are in greater need of a protected income than of protected capital. Therefore, why not offer 6 per cent tax-free annuities where the base income figure would be increased in line with the annual rise in the retail prices index? Over the past 12 months such a scheme would already have produced a 7 per cent return on cost.

This method would not only

be cheaper than guaranteed funding—it would also be self-extinguishing, leaving no capital debt to be repaid.

Yours faithfully, AMANDA STUART, The Common Purpose Campaign, The Industrial Society, 70 Box 180, Robert Ryde House, 48 Bryanston Square, London W1B 1BQ.

Bank service

From Mr H. E. G. Willgrass

Sir, Things are worse than Mr. A. H. Elvey (September 3) thinks. At 10.25 am today, not quite lunch-time even by City standards, my bank branch had one teller only and this being the brightly lit BANK OF ENGLAND PERSONAL ONLY.

Not a member of this club band, I shank away. Yours faithfully, H. E. G. WILLGRASS, 3 Lawn Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 5NP.

Industry in the regions

St Helens pulls itself up by its boot straps

Administratively part of Merseyside, traditionally part of Lancashire and characteristically disinclined to be bothered by either, the town of St Helens—midway between Manchester and Liverpool—might be thought to be as badly placed as possible to witness the changes in the industrial landscape which are presently sweeping through its region.

Indeed, St Helens is not without its problems. Its largest employer, the glass plant, Pilkington Brothers, is ailing, with 1,000 jobs from its former labour force of around 12,500 in the town and it makes no secret of the fact that the new technology involved in its multi-million pounds investment programme will mean that many more will have to go.

Neighbouring Rockware Glass and United Glass have also been cutting back and smaller scale industries in the town are by no means immune to the general climate.

Nevertheless, St Helens still manages to present an optimistic face to the world and to stand cautiously but rather proudly aloof from the "economic holocaust" that is going on a few miles to the west of Merseyside and in some of the Lancashire town to the north.

A key element in this optimism is a unique self-help exercise that is taking place in St Helens and which with foresight and perhaps a measure of good luck managed to get itself pretty well established before the full force of the recession struck the North-west.

The Community of St Helens Trust, set up on Pilkington's initiative and with £50,000 backing by that company, has been a success story. A full-time, secondment staff, one from Pilkington's and the other from the Midland Bank.

The trust's board, with Mr. Anthony Pilkington as its chairman, has representatives from the local authority, industry, the unions, the bank

Fit for Work award scheme

From the chairman of National Advisory Council on the Employment of Disabled People

Sir, I am happy to ally a fear the General Secretary of the Royal British Legion (September 8) might have come from the Manpower Services Commission's "Fit for Work" Award scheme which I launched last September.

Firms who had done most to implement constructive policies in the employment of disabled people were invited to apply for the award and when 1980 additions were made over 400 applications had been received from a wide range of districts.

The first award winners were announced on October 1 when the final judging took place. I am pleased to say that the standard of applications received was very high and a remarkable 55 achieved by some determined and energetic employers.

This confirms my own experience gained from the fact that employers are in general sympathetic to the object of the "Fit for Work" and I much more is likely to be achieved by encouraging firms to overcome the "indoubt problems".

The "Fit for Work" Award scheme aims to give recognition to those employers who are making a positive approach towards the employment of disabled people. It is part of a major effort to demonstrate employers' by real, rather than disabled, people's ability to offer.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY GILBERTSON, Chairman of NACEDP and the Fit for Work Award scheme, The Square, Great Bridge, Barnard Castle, Co Durham, September 14.

Barristers and gentlemen

From Mr G. D. Squibb

Sir, Some years ago I saw the courthouse at Northallerton two adjacent doors, one labelled "Barristers" the other "Gentlemen". Presumably this was done on authority of Messrs. Motynear (1741), in which Court of King's Bench, the "Gentlemen" were to be seated, while the "Barristers" were to be seated in the office or the "Gentlemen".

Yours faithfully, G. D. SQUIBB, The Old House, 57/58, The Square, Barnard Castle, Co Durham, September 8.

Femininity

From Mr B. Dagball

Sir, I heard from today's *Tu* that the 1979 Businesswoman of the Year is a "feminine" lady.

I cannot wait to find out the 1980 one will be a "fine lady" or a "feminine" woman.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN DAGBALL, Golden Bush, Sandy Duns, Bolder, Lymington, Hampshire SO4 8BN, September 8.

Business

and the Chamber of Commerce. But does it work? The lies it is the second arm to under two years' grant 800 time and 200 part-time have been created, most of it broad-sweep of small business, occupying premises in towns and small converted cottages occupied factory premises.

Now the trust is to involve the development of a small industrial estate designed, it is to be hoped, to provide nursery for the business. The trust does not create an "entrepreneur" who simply help them.

Pilkington Bros, having launched the trust, has launched itself into industrial redevelopment in St Helens. Its £2m subsidised Venture Capital, which the Prudential, Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, British Petroleum, the St Helens Trust are shareholders—aims to seek out and promote new business potential growth.

The company is looking for minority equity interest in new enterprises which will be set up to bring to the town the new two or three Pilkington Brothers have used more capital in this venture success.

Sherpherdson puts it quite simply. He says: "We're going to make money. We're going to make money. We're going to make money."

R. W. Shakespeare



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Which way now for gilts?

While dollar interest rates are now punctuating hard after their precipitous fall during the spring, British rates now seem likely to embark on a more graceful decline. But at least appeared to be the message to be read into last week's Treasury statement, along with its forecast of a significant up in the rate of monetary growth through the second half of the present financial year, at that less public sector borrowing in the second half of the year was too difficult to predict. But the news of the new, larger issue of "granny bonds" does not simply promise to remove some of the pressure on long-term gilt rates: it surely underlines the commitment to lower short-term interest rates if the building societies are to be put in an extremely embarrassing position.

As we well know by now, not too much significance should be attached to a single week's figures. But there can be no doubt that Friday's retail price index was a shot the arm both for the government and market. In short, the foundations are being firmly established under which government can at least start to respond to the very real pressures from industry for borrowing costs. And, that, of course, would mean a firm phase for the gilt edged market too.

How long this firm phase is likely to last, how much lower it will see gilt-edged yields go through the autumn is another question. In a technical sense, it may yet be that the easing of public sector calls the market will be replaced by the need to pick up stock dumped by overseas investors. How the overseas investor is going to behave is extremely difficult to predict, ever. A lot will probably depend on relative attractiveness of alternative assets investments during the coming weeks. But there must remain the danger that if the overseas investor moves out in any way some United Kingdom institutions will be tempted to follow suit.

If increasing concern to the market, however, is not so much the way in which the target will be reset for the remainder of the year, but just how easy it is going to be for the government to put forward a credible package next spring for the two of the medium term financial. At one end of the spectrum there are those who feel that the government is going under intense pressure to risk some lesser inflation anyway. At the other are those who fear that even on unchanged figures the numbers will simply not add up.

### Interest rates remain in a state of flux

It is any consolation, British industry is alone in its frustration at the persistence of high interest rates. The upswing in rates, which resumed late last week after a brief respite, has abruptly killed off hopes that the late summer would be marked by a universal decline in borrowing.

lost major markets did, for a short while, see the beginnings of a downturn, though not until the early summer drop in rates was well advanced. Cautious retail banks were reluctant to move too quickly, because they thought dollar rates would achieve 20 per cent in the long run, a long way to fall before any real relationship with rates elsewhere was established.

But at that point, they felt, would there be a scope to let rates decline in concert, out-jeopardizing currency levels. As a result, the main developed countries had tentatively begun to allow an easing of dollar rates swing back up again.

It is now clear that this upswing is not an temporary phenomenon. Economic statistics from the United States last week refined the buoyancy of the economy, forcing the view that dollar rates must be high. Any electrifying cuts can exacerbate the problems thereafter, will certainly not fool anyone outside the United States.

It is in the relationship between interest rates and currencies at present that other countries will thus incur severe exchange rate risks if they allow their own to decline in the face of this development.

As a result, dollar rates are now dragging up rates in other key markets—Germany and Switzerland being prime examples. In both countries a slackening of economic momentum is having its effect upon inflation and creating a powerful case for lower interest rates. But the desire to maintain a strong currency, itself a weapon in the anti-inflationary battle, is considered to be of overwhelming importance.

This is especially so in Germany where the D mark has, in any case, tended to weaken against other European currencies in recent weeks. Short-term Eurodeutsche mark rates, which were at one stage almost level with dollar rates, are now almost four points lower, and the Bundesbank plainly believes this gap must not be allowed to widen. Deutsche mark bond yields have accordingly been steadily rising for the past two weeks.

### Banks Mitigating factors

As for the banks, it is now generally acknowledged that last year's boom in banking profits has been the last for some years to come. Clearing banks are moving into rougher waters. Spiralling costs, yet to be fully reflected in figures, and bad debts are already affecting profitability. Lower interest rates and a reduced demand for credit will further curtail profits.

There are some signs, yet to be tested in hard statistics, that the demand for credit from the private sector is abating. One reason why it stayed buoyant for so long is that inflation and distress borrowings kept the demand strong. But the traditional result in a recession is that eventually demand for credit weakens, and this could well happen in the next few months. As this happens, interest rates will be falling, leaving the profitability of clearing banks exposed.

This is one reason why clearing bank shares have been in the doldrums and there is little likelihood that they will outpace the market. Even so, with prospective yields high and the investment secure, the shares provide investors with a safety cushion: so prices are unlikely to collapse either.

There are, however, some mitigating factors which over the next few years should counter-balance the poor performance of domestic banking. In the short term, the fact that interest rates have stayed higher than anyone expected should slow down the falling trend in profitability. But when interest rates are high banks accept lower profit margins on their business. Today the margin between the seven-day deposit rate and the base rate is 2 per cent.

The reason which led investors to switch accounts from current account to interest-bearing deposits will be working in reverse as the attraction of high interest rates will cease to exist.

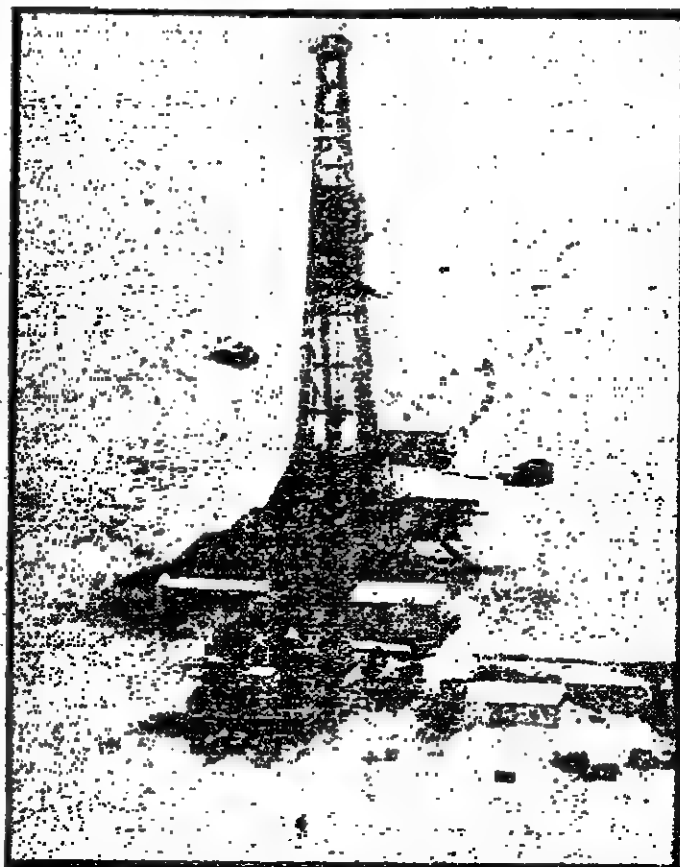
Banks will undoubtedly try to offset falling profits by higher charges. The four major clearing banks make some £60m from bank charges. This is because they compensate themselves by notional interest gains on current accounts. The effect is that only about 15 per cent of personal account holders pay any bank charges. Once interest rates fall, banks will try to recoup the loss of interest by increasing charges. The process will, however, be more complex for corporate borrowers where charges are decided individually for each account.

But all the same clearing banks are in for a bumpy ride over the next few years. Costs will keep on growing, while if the recession lasts, and there is a prolonged period of low interest rates and low inflation, profitability will be hit. While the banks will respond by trying to attract more customers and "introduce" labour-saving electronic devices, they will still be affected.

This is one reason why they have been so keen to diversify into counter-cyclical activities to their main business. Finance houses for such banks as Barclays, with Mercantile Credit, and National Westminster, with Lombard North Central, are becoming increasingly important. All banks have, or are seeking, a strong presence in the United States. But while a good defensive bet it is not certain that foreign operations will yield the kind of spectacular profits that have been achieved in Britain.

Nicholas Hirst

## Adding up the earth's oil reserves



A drilling rig during the opening up of the Alaskan oil field: estimates that two thirds of the earth's oil resources are still to be found, need to be treated with caution.

How much oil is there left in the ground?

The oil, finance and foreign ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Vienna today and tomorrow in an attempt to agree on a totally new structure for world oil prices.

As in 1973-79 the justification for the price rises is that oil is a finite resource, whose end is in sight, and that oil prices should reflect the cost of other resources.

The theory is that to protect the long-term wealth of the producing countries, oil prices must match the cost of alternatives.

In Munich, meanwhile, 5,000 delegates from energy departments, public and private sector energy industries, the industrialized West, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Eastern block and the developing world have just ended the eleventh World Energy Conference. Before them were 194 written papers and a new "Survey of Energy Resources 1980".

The conference was too big, the papers too many and the organization of subjects too lax for constructive debate. The theme was the old one: how can we avoid freezing in the dark?

Over the longer term, it seems little has changed. A Canadian paper on prospective energy production put it: "It will be possible to muddle through the rest of the century." After that a decline in oil and gas production would cause problems unless other sources were developed over the next 20 years.

The "Survey of Energy Resources" shows that plenty of conventional oil is left, but demand from producing countries and the Third World could make the "muddling through" perilous.

The World Energy Conference estimated that recoverable oil reserves total about 334,000 tonnes, of which only 15 per cent have been used. But that 15 per cent is more than a third of the reserves which have been found and proved. Since 1970 more oil has been used than has been found. The optimism that sixty per cent of reserves are yet to be found should be tempered with caution.

The estimates are based on extrapolations of trends from what has already been discovered. In 600 sedimentary basins throughout the world, 160 discoveries have been made.

A further 240 have been partially explored and there are thought to be economic deposits in 60 per cent of basins. The World Energy Conference report concludes that a further 80 deposits could be found in partially explored regions and a further 120 in unexplored basins.

But the report points out that most of the unexplored basins lie in deep waters or Arctic regions. Getting the oil out will be difficult and expensive. The report adds that some of the statistical approach does not give sufficient credit to geological data and overstates the potential.

Of the proved recoverable reserves, Middle Eastern oil reserves possess 60 per cent of the total. Of the total possible

recoverable reserves Opec has 25 per cent. The central estimate (mainly communistic) economies 26 per cent and the West and the Third World a meagre 14 per cent.

Despite Opec's complaint about the rapid depletion of its resources its known reserves will last for 41 years at present production rates and its estimated possible discoveries are greater than those already found.

If oil consumption had continued to double in each decade, as it had between 1950 and 1970, the end of oil supplies would have been too close for comfort. But since 1973-74 oil consumption has stabilized.

Opec by taking control of its production is able to earn more money by producing less oil, pushing up prices by taking advantage of a tight market. Nobody expects Opec production to rise above the 31 million barrels a day produced in 1979. Demand in the West has fallen sharply this year and oil imports were down by between five and seven per cent.

The International Energy Agency is becoming more confident that the target of reducing imports from 24 million barrels a day now to 20 million barrels a day in 1990 and 17 million barrels a day by 2000 can be reached.

But Opec's consumption could rise sharply. Mr Ali Aziz, general secretary of the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries, told the conference that estimates of consumption by Arab countries in 2000 ranged between 6 million and 12 million barrels a day compared with 1.5 million barrels a day now. Elétricité de France estimated that Third World oil demand which included China and Opec members could exceed the present world demand by 2010.

World population is expected to increase by 30 per cent during the next two decades, and 90 per cent of that increase will be among the people of developing countries. If the Third World's standard of living is to be improved, energy use for each person will also have to increase.

For much of the Third World, nuclear power is not an answer, because many of the units are too large for developing countries' national grids and because the technological expertise is not available.

The International Atomic Energy Agency pointed out that it was the duty of the industrialized world to make the most of nuclear power to leave as much oil as possible for others. Otherwise "the possibility of further development will be denied those countries who need it most." But in 1979 cancellations of orders for nuclear power plants exceeded new orders, showing future world energy supplies as uncertain as ever.

### LIFETIME OF PROVED RECOVERABLE OIL RESERVES\*

	Years remaining	Proportion of world production	Proportion of world consumption
North Africa	9	16	32
Other African countries	27	10	2
Latin America	31	8	6
Far East/Pacific	17	5	12
Middle East	48	35	3
Western Europe	41	3	23
USSR, China and E Europe	18	23	22
OECD	13	20	63
Centrally planned economies	18	23	21
Others	31	7	12

\*At present production rates. Source: World Energy Conference, Survey of World Resources, 1980.

## Travel trade still basking in Mediterranean sun

The package holiday brochures now appearing for next summer, almost before the present summer is over, offer the United Kingdom tourist a wider choice of destinations than ever before.

For prices which a few years ago would have seemed unbelievable, the holidaymaker may now visit destinations throughout the Far East, as well as most parts of America and Mexico.

But amid all the publicity about such exotic fare, the fact remains that the volume holiday market, and the one which is most profitable for the big British package firms, is still centred on the Mediterranean. It is the Ibiza, Malaga, and Rimini of the business that keeps United Kingdom holiday firms strong in profit, and not California or Hongkong.

Horizon, the country's fourth largest tour firm, said as much when it launched its summer 1981 brochure last week. Though the company has increased the size of its programme by 15 per cent and diverted part of its cash flow into establishing its own airline, Orion, none of the destinations, apart from Austria and the Canary Islands, will be outside the traditional British holiday areas of the Mediterranean.

Horizon is now the only one of the big six tour companies not to have a foothold in the United States, but with more package holidaymakers making their way to Benidorm last year than to the whole of America, the company is beginning to feel little to worry about.

Far and away the most popular destination for British holidaymakers is Spain, which accounted for half of package tourists last year, followed by Italy with 32 per cent, Greece with 19 per cent and France and Yugoslavia with 5 per cent each.

Last year America took only 1 per cent of the package market, and, while there has been a rapid growth in American packages this year, in terms of the whole field it is still a fairly insignificant destination. Mr Bruce Tanner, Horizon's managing director, said that his own company had not ruled out the possibility of moving into America, but it would not do it while a transatlantic price war was being waged by the airlines.

The domination of Spain is likely to be increased next year. Spanish resorts have experienced a fall in the number of visitors from West Germany and Scandinavia. The rise in the number of empty hotel rooms has enabled British operators, backed by a strong pound, to sign highly competitive contracts for accommodation.

With the cost of a hotel room accounting for about half the

price of a package holiday, tourists are likely to feel the benefits this winter when many companies, for the first time in years, put no surcharge on holiday prices.

The strength of the pound is in fact the single most important reason for the package holiday companies' present success and for their being able to hold down many of next year's prices to 1979 levels or in some cases actually to reduce them.

Mr Tanner does not foresee any package holiday price war next year. No margins are being cut: the effects of the exchange rate are simply working to the advantage of both operator and customer.

A simple demonstration of how lucrative the level of sterling is for the operators is the experience of Greece. When most packages were costed earlier this year, the rate for the drachma was about 75 to the pound. When the hotel contracts are settled, operators will be paying at the advantageous rate of more than 100.

These exchange rate benefits have injected some degree of optimism into a holiday trade which was beginning to be apprehensive about the impact of the recession.

Thomson Holidays, the market leader, announcing its brochure in the last week of August, said that it foresaw no increase in the number of Britons travelling abroad. But Thomson is increasing its programme by 20 per cent for 1981 and planning a more aggressive marketing strategy to increase its business share.

Others, Horizon among them, believe that there is room for small growth, given the keen pricing policies now being followed and the increase in spending power of the British tourist abroad because of the level of the pound.

Also the poor British summer this year and the blockade of the French ports which has affected motor touring, holidaymakers will have done nothing to harm the prospects of the package operators for next year's business.

Whatever the outcome, events of the last 12 months have made it clear that the fortunes of international tourism travel are closely bound up with the level of currencies. Traffic out of America has diminished drastically with the fall of the dollar, notably to the United Kingdom and Greece. A small worsening of the relative strengths of Scandinavia and West Germany's exchange rate has also seriously affected their tourist business, which had previously enjoyed a high level of growth.

David Hawton



**ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY**  
(N.V. Koninklijke Nederlandse Petroleum Maatschappij)  
Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

### INTERIM DIVIDEND 1980

The Supervisory Board and the Board of Management of the Company have decided to declare an interim dividend of 20 guilders per share for the year 1980, an interim dividend amounting in Netherlands Guilders 6.00 per share on its outstanding shares of 20 guilders per share.

**A. On the Bearer Shares**  
(i) This interim dividend will be payable against surrender of coupon No. 168 on or after 23rd September, 1980 at the offices of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU on business days between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Payment will be made in sterling at the buying rate of exchange current in Amsterdam at 2 p.m. on 16th September, 1980, in the case of coupons presented on or before that date, or on the day of presentation in the case of coupons presented subsequently. In view of the fact that Netherlands guilder funds are being provided by the Company for payment of this dividend, the usual foreign exchange commission will be deducted from the sterling proceeds. Coupons must be accompanied by a presentation form, copies of which can be obtained from N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, and the rate of each coupon must bear the stamp or other indication showing the name of the presenter.

Coupons must be left for an appropriate period for examination.

Shareholders may request payment of the dividend in a different currency. Information in this respect will be supplied by the paying agent upon request.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where:

(a) United Kingdom income tax has also been deducted;  
(b) Coupons are presented on behalf of residents of the United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

Netherlands dividend tax at the reduced rate of 30 per cent will be deducted from the gross dividend where coupons are presented on behalf of residents of Indonesia or Surinam, provided they lodge the appropriate declaration form.

In all other cases Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent is to be deducted.

(ii) On 23rd September, 1980, this interim dividend will be paid to Depositories administered by Curatorium van Fondsen (N.V. Amsterdam) on the shares whose dividend sheets were in their custody at the close of business on 12th September, 1980. Such payment will be made through the medium of N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, after receipt by them of a duly completed CF Dividend Claim Form.

Where appropriate, the usual affidavit certifying non-residence in the United Kingdom will also be required if payment is to be made without deduction of United Kingdom income tax.

Where under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands 15 per cent Netherlands dividend tax has been withheld, the 15 per cent Netherlands tax is allowable for a resident of the United Kingdom as a credit against the United Kingdom income tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the reduced rate of 15 per cent instead of at the Basic Rate of 30 per cent represents a provisional allowance of credit at the rate of 15 per cent.

**B. On the Registered Shares registered in the United Kingdom Section of the Amsterdam Register**  
The sterling amount of this interim dividend is fixed at 1.28164p per share based on the sterling/guilder rate of exchange, being 1.345815 to £1, current in Amsterdam on 11th September, 1980.

The record date will be 22nd September, 1980, shareholders registered at the close of business on that date will be entitled to receive the dividend.

On or before 14th October, 1980 dividend warrants will be posted by the transfer agent, Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, to shareholders registered in their books on the record date.

From the dividend on the registered shares Netherlands dividend tax of 25 per cent has also to be deducted. Where under the relevant tax convention shareholders are entitled to a reduction of the Netherlands dividend tax, this can only be effected through a request for a partial refund of the tax withheld on the appropriate tax affidavit.

15th September, 1980 ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY

## Business Diary profile: Dennis Landau and the Co-op

slogan "Your Caring, Co-op" was thought of by a committee whose members, Dennis Landau, chairman, and Sir Arthur Suggden, chief executive of the Co-operative Food Society, for six years a self-deputy to Sir Arthur (who is retiring) to emerge as the embodiment of that caring and sharing which must survive for efficiency and manufacturing growth without which will not be enough of commodity to go round.

Landau took the job as food co-op CWS in 1971 because "empathy" with the food. He is also a Labour member. A Londoner, he is out as a production manager at the University of London and has been at the University of London for 19 years at the University of London where he is chairman of the group and a director in various operations. "I'm great one for moving," he observes.

Landau, who is keenly engaged in the Midlands and has a good build, allows that he would have done better in terms of staying in the office. "It was a case of social services, the Co-op, something back to the Co-op movement, with 700m-a-year CWS providing goods and services to 190 separate and



Dennis Landau (left) and Sir Arthur Suggden, chief executive of the Co-operative Food Society.

"I am more relaxed about break-even situations than the private sector. We would always look first at social purpose. But ultimately all have to contribute to the central kitty."

He thinks that returns from the dozen Co-op resort hotels need to be improved and is looking hard at some overseas operations. These include involvement in lamb production in New Zealand and tea estates in India.

The main criticism of the Co-op has always been the way the democratic structure—all the retail societies "doing their own thing"—gets in the way. That is why Landau sets great store by the results of the joint food marketing operations launched this summer at CWS's growing chain of regional warehouses—there are 17 of them.

packaged goods now go through these distribution centres where the new joint marketing will mean reinforcement of common promotion programmes and a strengthening of central CWS buying. It gives the same sort of efficiency that the multiples can achieve, Landau claims, and an extra edge for the retail societies on prices.

He shrugs off criticisms of some in the movement that helping the small societies in this way slows down the rate of mergers into larger units. The movement's aim is to get down to 30 societies or fewer, with others talking of purging virtually everything, including the CWS, under one umbrella.

"There's no hurry," Landau says. "Reorganization as far as the societies and CWS are concerned can take place in the fullness of time."

Coordination of efforts in the Co-op movement, rather than reorganization, is Landau's theme, with retailing by individual societies the mainstream activity to which the CWS must essentially match its servicing. He believes in strengthening the membership system as the backbone of the societies.

"To survive in the long-term the Co-operative movement has got to be a balance of commercial efficiency together with a degree of local involvement," he says. Retailing decisions belonged to the societies and not the CWS—but there had to be greater acceptance at society level of national initiatives.

That is where the CWS board, made up of retailers, comes in as the powerhouse of

Derek Harris



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Gloomy half for Rowntree and GKN

The prophets of doom will have more to feed on this week when two leading manufacturing companies, GKN and Rowntree, announce sharply reduced half-year profits.

The week's economic news will also provide further evidence of the problems ahead. The full money supply figures—United Kingdom—banks' assets and liabilities and money stock—are due on Thursday.

Other important statistics out this week include the July industrial production figures, and on Wednesday the indices of average earnings for July.

Also towards the end of the week come revised second quarter figures for capital spending and industry stocks. GKN's results for the first half of 1980, to be announced on Thursday, promise to be one of the low spots of the week.

Analysts are expecting a fall in pre-tax profits from £53.5m in 1979 to around £23m. Both figures are after deducting additional current cost depreciation, which in 1979 amounted to £11.5m during the first half.

The steel strike took a heavy toll on GKN in the first quarter and the cost to the group is variously estimated at between £15m and £20m.

The problems of the United Kingdom's largest private steel maker and leading component supplier have been compounded by a drastic downturn

in orders since April, brought on by falling industrial production and the recession in the motor industry.

Most feel that GKN will maintain the interim dividend at 5.84p gross but are less confident about the prospects for the final payment.

Squeezed margins in the United Kingdom and sharply higher interest charges will be the main reasons for the fall in Rowntree's profits, due on Thursday.

Compared with £9.3m before tax in 1979, market estimates have been revised down to £2m to £4m. Trading profits may be about £2m lower, reflecting the squeeze on margins from falling volume. But more significant, interest charges may be up from £2.5m to about £6.5m or £7m.

## This week

Heavy capital spending on enlarging capacity and borrowings to finance the £16m Nuts Chocolatefabrik acquisition explain the rise in interest charges. However, the cash shortfall will be much smaller this year.

The full year outlook depends critically on the Christmas period. Rowntree is expected to maintain the interim dividend and take a view on whether to raise the final later.

Insurance results include Willis Faber interims tomorrow, where profits are expected to fall from £10m to about £8.5m. On Wednesday net profits from Legal & General are expected to be £8m to £9m compared with £5.7m.

Eagle Star also on Wednesday, is the subject of some difference of opinion among analysts. Underwriting losses are expected to be a little lower thanks to manifold rate increases and investment income will be higher.

However, pre-tax forecasts range from about £29m to £36m. Dividend forecasts are more uniform, suggesting perhaps a 20 per cent rise over the year.

RITZ figures on Wednesday will reflect the benefits of higher metal prices during the first half of 1980 and compared with £199m before tax in 1979 profits could run out at £25m to £27m to give earnings per share of 35p to 38p.

A rights issue is also reckoned to be a distinct possibility and some feel it may be announced with the interims.

TODAY—Interims: Sifted Interim: Horace Cory, Federated Land, James Fisher and Sons, Kayser Boudor, Leadhall Sterling, Low and Bonar, Pittard Group, Richards and Wellington, Travis and Arnold. Finals: Chambers and Fergus, Jentique Holdings, Link House Publications.

TOMORROW—Interims: Barrymore, Blockleys, Goldcorp, Elder Smith, Goldcorp, Mort, Executex

Clothes, Home Charm, Inveresk, Martin-Black, Bernard Matthews, Ores Group, Geo. H. Scholes, Wadkin, Watts Blake, Bearse, Willis Faber. Finals: London Merchant Securities, Macanin London, Sirdar.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Berridge, Berwick, Timpo, British Mobair Spin, Burmah, Eagle Star, Electric and General Investment (first quarter), Expanded Metal, Law Land, Legal and General, Phoenix, Renown Inc, RITZ, Scottish European Investment, Tricentrol, US Debenure. Finals: Australian and International Trust, Burns Anderson, Cons Gold, Dalgety, Epicure Holdings, Shaw and Martin, Trafford Park Estates, Westminster and Country Properties.

THURSDAY—Interims: Wm Baird, Boddingtons Breweries, Booker McConnell, Brown Boveri Kent, Chas Earty and Witney, Marriot, Corinthian Holdings, Croda International, Garton Engineering, GKN, Retail, Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Newey Group, Harold Perry Motors, Rowntree Mackintosh, Steeles, UDS Group, James Wilkes. Finals: GI Japan Investment Trust, Second City Properties.

FRIDAY—Interims: Breddon and Cloud Hill Lime Works, Desoutter Bros, Euro Ferries, Laporte Industries, Liberty and Co, Molins, Standard Telephones and Cables. Finals: Goodman Bros and Stockman.

Peter-Wilson-Smith

## Where Britain stands supreme

We British do not count for much in Europe. Our industrial output grows more slowly than that of anyone else. We are poorer than any other leading member of the European Community, save possibly Italy. We own fewer cars per head of population than just about anybody else, but we do have a lot of television sets and inflation.

But in one department of life we stand supreme. This is the stock market. For example, we list far more securities on our stock exchange than anyone else. Indeed, we account for 52 per cent of the European Community total.

## Markets

Actually, A Survey of European Stock Exchanges in 1979 published by the Economics Department of the Stock Exchange, price £1, refers to the Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, but apart from about three shares the Republic's market can hardly be said to exist. The survey also leans heavily on research by the stock exchange in Milan.

A similar story is told by a measure of the market value of companies listed. On this basis, United Kingdom domestic shares were worth £87,700m, or more than 43 per cent of the total EEC capitalization. The associated German exchange could muster only £36,600m, large enough to put them in second place.

Over the five years 1975-79 the biggest compound annual increase in value was scored by the United Kingdom (and the Irish Republic) with 12 per cent. Luxembourg and Paris followed. In 1979 alone Milan came first with a rise of 21 per cent and Paris second, on 12 per cent.

In terms of average market capitalization Britain has smaller companies than some counterparts. The German exchanges in 1979 came up with a hefty £79m, with Amsterdam putting behind them came Paris with £42m, Brussels with £27m and the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic with £24m.

We had in 1979 a far higher turnover in ordinary shares than anyone else. Our £12,100m left Germany standing with £7,800m, while United Kingdom fixed interest turnover of £72,400m was more than three-quarters of the EEC fixed-interest total.

Another way of looking at the stock market is to compare total capitalization with the gross national product. The United Kingdom and the Irish Republic have a stock market amounting to 34.9 per cent of our national product. In Luxembourg the proportion is as high as 26 per cent, but the Paris and German figures are 9.2 and 9.9 per cent.

Figures, like words, have meanings that depend on the use. So it would obviously be wrong to link the importance of the United Kingdom stock market to our economic future. Or would it? In France and Germany banks are more important providers of capital than stock markets, but the availability of capital may have nothing to do with the gap between their economic performance and ours.

Peter Wainright

## Dixons sees more growth ahead

By Roman Eisenstein  
Amidst the gloom overshadowing the retail sector, Mr Stanley Kaim, chairman of Dixons Photographic, the high street photographic and audio equipment group, strikes a confident note. He forecasts an "uninterrupted and growing demand" for the equipment sold through the existing chain of 225 shops.

He regards as satisfactory the group's performance for the year to the end of last August. Pre-tax profits in the year had risen during what had been a difficult year for retailers generally.

Mr Kaim regards the retail division, the mainstay of the company, as a "major growth area". He says that he is convinced "that the established and proved Dixons formula is capable of being successfully sustained in a markedly increased number of stores throughout the United Kingdom, at least to double."



Mr Stanley Kaim, chairman of Dixons Photographic.

He says that the "product range is continuously updated to be geared to the latest technology, at least to double."

beyond". Mr Kaim is forecasting uninterrupted and growing demand.

Dixons is making new investments to improve retail techniques. This includes introduction of electronic and data equipment at all stores. Mr Kaim says that new methods will result in savings on costs and improve efficiency.

Except for pharmaceutical retailing, from which the group withdrew during the year, Kaim is highly optimistic about the future of other divisions. The film processing division remains a growth bush, though in a competitive area, and its output has grown sharply in the past three years. The group is concentrating the efforts of its property division in the areas it knows. The division is developing new portions of shops of various sizes.

## Firestone in talks to sell plastics division

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company is in preliminary discussions for the possible sale of its plastics division to an unnamed major chemical company.

Informal discussions, started two months ago when Firestone was approached by the potential buyer, the company said. It would give no details.

In 1979 the plastics division accounted for 13 per cent of corporate sales and 23 per cent of operating profit—Reuters.

## Hughes-Republic

The CAB has given its final approval to the acquisition of Hughes Aircraft by Republic Airlines in an action which will make Republic the eleventh largest United States airline in terms of revenue, passenger miles.

The CAB's decision will not be sent to the White House for presidential review because it is a technical matter that will be

## International

no transfer of route certificates. The CAB said that the merger presents no competitive problems to America's air transportation as a whole, or in any specific market.

## Florida bank bid

The Florida State Department of Banking and Finance has confirmed that it issued a cease and desist order against Campeau Corporation of Ottawa as a result of Campeau's takeover bid for Royal Trust Co. of Canada. Campeau's bid was rejected by the bank's board of directors.

## Rowntree Hotels down for half year

Turnover at Rowntree Hotels fell from £2.2m to £2.1m in the half year to June 30. Pre-tax profits slipped from £610,000 to £400,000, including a £122,000 profit on the sale of liquidated investments.

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16
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C. Hoare & Co	16
Lloyds Bank	16
Midland Bank	16
Nat Westminster	16
Rosebank	16
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Williams and Glyn's	16

Bank of England discount rate 10.00 per cent, 11.00 per cent, 12.00 per cent.

## Machines Bull lower in full year

The board of Compagnie des Machines Bull reports a net profit of 40.8m francs in comparison with 49.1m francs (including 22.2m francs of assets) on the disposal of assets for the 1978-1979 fiscal year.

At the annual general meeting the board will propose a net dividend of 1.70 francs per share, and a total income per share, including a tax credit of 2.55 francs. Last year's net dividend of 1.50 francs corresponding to a total income per share of 2.25 francs including the tax credit, was paid on the same number of shares.

At a meeting last week the board of directors approved the proposed merger between Compagnie des Machines Bull and the holding company, CADAMAS. This proposed merger will be submitted for approval to an extraordinary general meeting, on October 31. CADAMAS is an 80 per cent held subsidiary of the Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson Group, a group of industrial, chemical, and insurance companies—hold the remaining 20 per cent.

CADAMAS, headed by the chairman Mr Alain Minc, holds the entirety of the stake recently acquired by the Saint-Gobain-Pont-A-Mousson Group in Olivetti.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lombard Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 121.  
The Overseas Counter Market

Company	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
2,948 Airfrance Group	51	-2	67	131	
10,387 Air France	72	-1	9	5.7	
740 County Cars Pref	74	-153	-20.7		
5,696 Deborah Ord	97	-	55	5.7	
4,612 Frank Horsell	123	-3	79	6.4	
9,535 Frederick Parker	56	-1	110	16.7	
1,783 George Blair	84	-13	163	19.6	
2,075 Jackson Group	84	-1	6.0	2	
36,285 James Burroughs	118	-2	79	6.7	
3,111 Robert Jenkins	205	-	313	10.2	
3,400 Torday Limited	321	-1	15.7	6.8	
2,725 Twinklark Ord	123	-			
2,283 Twinklark 154 UBS	124	-1	15.0	17.3	
7,013 United Holdings	46	-	3.0	6.5	
12,759 Walter Alexander	101	-	5.7	5.6	
5,718 W. S. Yates	245	-	121	4.9	

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

The IDC Group Limited  
Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 9NU  
the international designers and constructors

## INTERIM STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR. HOWARD HICKS

The unadjusted profits for the half year ended 30 April 1980, before charging corporation tax, amounted to £209,229 (1979: £201,570).

I have to report that it has been necessary to take into account substantial losses on Local Authority House Contracts, totalling approximately £750,000. These contracts are virtually all complete.

Had it not been for these losses the results for 1980 would have shown a substantial improvement over those for 1979, but I now expect the full year's profits to be in the order of £1,000,000.

The group's liquidity remains sound. In the light of the results for the full year, the Directors have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ended 31 October 1980, of 8.05p (1979: 5.5p), this dividend to be paid on 31 October 1980.

My wife and I continue to waive the dividends due to us.

	Half Year to 30 April 1980	Half Year to 30 April 1979
Turnover	18,844,429	17,282,000
Profit before tax	209,229	201,570
Tax provided	106,808	285,000
Profit after tax	102,421	216,570
Interim Dividend declared	5,025	2,775
Amount absorbed by this Dividend	54,608	47,000

Notes: 1. The results for 1980 are preliminary and subject to audit. 2. The results for 1979 are final.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Carclo Engineering Group Limited, Hightown Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire BD19 5JU. Telephone 0274 87579.

## Carclo

Summary of results

Year to 31st March	1980	1979
Turnover £000	32,404	3,977
Profit before tax £000	2,874	89
Earnings per 25p Ordinary share—18.0p		16.6p
Dividend per Ordinary share of 25p (net)	5.2p	5.2p
Dividend cover (times)	3.5	3.1
Ordinary shareholders funds per share of 25p	166p	102p

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Carclo Engineering Group Limited, Hightown Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire BD19 5JU. Telephone 0274 87579.

## Best prospects in housebuilding

Brokers. Heseltine, Moss paint a daunting picture of the coming months. They forecast that a drop in interest rates is the only obvious short-term solution to the survival of industry, faced with high interest rates and the strong exchange rate and inflation.

One of the three must crack to avoid a deepening of the recession. Markets, they say, which have been anticipating a recovery, are possibly slightly premature.

Reviewing the housebuilding sector Heseltine, Moss recommend selling shares in Barrat Developments, Best Brothers, William Leech and William Whittingham. Purchases should be made of shares at 6p in M. P. Kent because of the move to diversify into commercial and industrial development, and of Wilson (Connolly) a company with a low gearing, at 104p a share.

With the number of houses built in 1980—180,000 (110,000 in the private sector)—at the lowest level since 1974, a shortfall of some 500,000 houses is forecast by the mid-1980s. If mortgages become easier and interest rates are reduced, prospects could quickly be turned to advantage and the Government could use the sector to counteract unemployment.

In contrast, Lyddon & Co interpret current events as the second industrial revolution and approve of the Government's "hardline approach" restructuring the industrial base.

Lyddon believes that companies moving into the "New Order" could still come from the traditional sectors. Certain shares, such as those of Haden Carrier, the ventilator and air-conditioning specialists, stand out. A buy is recommended in the 140/150p range. Sound shares also recommended are those in Philip Hill Investment Trust at 115/120p.

## Brokers' views

Rowe and Pitman are not enthusiastic about the prospects for the alcohol market, suggesting that Distillers, although backed by a strong balance sheet, are set for an erosion of their market share. With poor trading grounds, pre-tax profits for the year are estimated to fall from £193.9m to £185m at March 31. Sales of Scotch whisky are not expected to hold up.

Capel-Cure Meyers suggest that House of Fraser's shares are increasingly vulnerable because of the rift with Lloyds and they recommend selling. If a bid is not forthcoming in the near future the market may question Lloyds' intentions, CCM and it is surprising that given the rate of sales growth, Fraser managed to return a first half profit. The second half will be improved by a slowdown in rate of wage costs, causing full year profits to rise to £25m to £30m range. The dividend is expected to be maintained.

Jackson, Graham, Moore, members of the Sydney Stock Exchange, question whether Australia may be joining the league of Open Market Investors, their claim, cannot afford to ignore the dramatic events of the Rumble shale oil project. If the rumours are true that oil may be discovered in the Exmouth Plateau and the Japanese gas project is completed, the Australian Stock Exchange could witness a boom.

Margareta Pagano

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## sea containers group

The Group is composed of two independent companies, Sea Containers Inc. (SCI) of New York and Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd. (Atlantic) of Bermuda, with shareholders in common. Atlantic is the larger of the companies and its earnings are not taxed in Bermuda, nor are withholding taxes imposed on its dividend payments. The "paired" common shares of the two companies trade as a unit. The par value of each SCI share is \$0.125, and of each Atlantic share \$0.01. Of the 20 million common shares authorised by each company, 7894776 are authorised for listing on The New York Stock Exchange, of which 7681434 were issued and outstanding at August 29, 1980, and 263,342 shares were held for insurance in connection with employee stock plans.

SCI has authorised 1 million preferred shares at a par value of \$0.125 but none are issued. Atlantic has authorised 10 million preferred shares, at par value of \$0.01, of which 2.5 million \$1.4625 cumulative preferred shares, and 2 million \$2.10 cumulative preferred shares, each with a liquidation value of \$15, are issued and outstanding. The \$1.4625 cumulative preferred shares of Atlantic are listed on The New York Stock Exchange to which application has also been made for the listing of the \$2.10 cumulative preferred shares.

The Council of The Stock Exchange have admitted to the Official List:  
(a) 7,894,776 combined common shares of Sea Containers Inc. and Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd.  
(b) 2.5 million \$1.4625 cumulative preferred shares of Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd.

Application has been made for 2 million \$2.10 cumulative preferred shares of Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd. to be admitted to the Official List following The New York Stock Exchange listing.

Particulars of the Group are contained on statistical cards circulated by Exel Statistical Services Ltd.

Copies may be obtained, during normal working hours from:

Hoare Govett Ltd.,  
Heron House,  
319/325 High Holborn,  
London WC1V 7PE.  
(Members of The Stock Exchange)

September 15, 1980

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation  
8% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed  
Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 3.01 of the Indenture dated as of October 15, 1970 between Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation and Holiday Inns, Inc., Guarantor and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Trustee (the "Indenture"), \$344,000 principal amount of Holiday Inns Overseas Capital Corporation 8% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due 1985 (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption on October 15, 1980 (the "Redemption Date") through the operation of the Sinking Fund at 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum to the Redemption Date. Pursuant to Section 3.04 of the Indenture, the Trustee has selected for redemption on October 15, 1980 the following Debentures to wit:

## \$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES, EACH BEARING THE PREFIX "M"

6	281	347	503	652	1080	1261	1474
7	282	348	504	653	1081	1262	1475
8	283	349	505	654	1082	1263	1476
9	284	350	506	655	1083	1264	1477
10	285	351	507	656	1084	1265	1478
11	286	352	508	657	1085	1266	1479
12	287	353	509	658	1086	1267	1480
13	288	354	510	659	1087	1268	1481
14	289	355	511	660	1088	1269	1482
15	290	356	512	661	1089	1270	1483
16	291	357	513	662	1090	1271	1484
17	292	358	514	663	1091	1272	1485
18	293	359	515	664	1092	1273	1486
19	294	360	516	665	1093	1274	1487
20	295	361	517	666	1094	1275	1488
21	296	362	518	667	1095	1276	1489
22	297	363	519	668	1096	1277	1490
23	298	364	520	669	1097	1278	1491
24	299	365	521	670	1098	1279	1492
25	300	366	522	671	1099	1280	1493
26	301	367	523	672	1100	1281	1494
27	302	368	524	673	1101	1282	1495
28	303	369	525	674	1102	1283	1496
29	304	370	526	675	1103	1284	1497
30	305	371	527	676	1104	1285	1498
31	306	372	528	677	1105	1286	1499
32	307	373	529	678	1106	1287	1500
33	308	374	530	679	1107	1288	1501
34	309	375	531	680	1108	1289	1502
35	310	376	532	681	1109	1290	1503
36	311	377	533	682	1110	1291	1504
37	312	378	534	683	1111	1292	1505
38	313	379	535	684	1112	1293	1506
39	314	380	536	685	1113	1294	1507
40	315	381	537	686	1114	1295	1508
41	316	382	538	687	1115	1296	1509
42	317	383	539	688	1116	1297	1510
43	318	384	540	689	1117	1298	1511
44	319	385	541	690	1118	1299	1512
45	320	386	542	691	1119	1300	1513
46	321	387	543	692	1120	1301	1514
47	322	388	544	693	1121	1302	1515
48	323	389	545	694	1122	1303	1516
49	324	390	546	695	1123	1304	1517
50	325	391	547	696	1124	1305	1518
51	326	392	548	697	1125	1306	1519
52	327	393	549	698	1126	1307	1520
53	328	394	550	699	1127	1308	1521
54	329	395	551	700	1128	1309	1522
55	330	396	552	701	1129	1310	1523
56	331	397	553	702	1130	1311	1524
57	332	398	554	703	1131	1312	1525
58	333	399	555	704	1132	1313	1526
59	334	400	556	705	1133	1314	1527
60	335	401	557	706	1134	1315	1528
61	336	402	558	707	1135	1316	1529
62	337	403	559	708	1136	1317	1530
63	338	404	560	709	1137	1318	1531
64	339	405	561	710	1138	1319	1532
65	340	406	562	711	1139	1320	1533
66	341	407	563	712	1140	1321	1534
67	342	408	564	713	1141	1322	1535
68	343	409	565	714	1142	1323	1536
69	344	410	566	715	1143	1324	1537
70	345	411	567	716	1144	1325	1538
71	346	412	568	717	1145	1326	1539
72	347	413	569	718	1146	1327	1540
73	348	414	570	719	1147	1328	1541
74	349	415	571	720	1148	1329	1542
75	350	416	572	721	1149	1330	1543
76	351	417	573	722	1150	1331	1544
77	352	418	574	723	1151	1332	1545
78	353	419	575	724	1152	1333	1546
79	354	420	576	725	1153	1334	1547
80	355	421	577	726	1154	1335	1548
81	356	422	578	727	1155	1336	1549
82	357	423	579	728	1156	1337	1550
83	358	424	580	729	1157	1338	1551
84	359	425	581	730	1158	1339	1552
85	360	426	582	731	1159	1340	1553
86	361	427	583	732	1160	1341	1554
87	362	428	584	733	1161	1342	1555
88	363	429	585	734	1162	1343	1556
89	364	430	586	735	1163	1344	1557
90	365	431	587	736	1164	1345	1558
91	366	432	588	737	1165	1346	1559
92	367	433	589	738	1166	1347	1560
93	368	434	590	739	1167	1348	1561
94	369	435	591	740	1168	1349	1562
95	370	436	592	741	1169	1350	1563
96	371	437	593	742	1170	1351	1564
97	372	438	594	743	1171	1352	1565
98	373	439	595	744	1172	1353	1566
99	374	440	596	745	1173	1354	1567
100	375	441	597	746	1174	1355	1568
101	376	442	598	747	1175	1356	1569
102	377	443	599	748	1176	1357	1570
103	378	444	600	749	1177	1358	1571
104	379	445	601	750	1178	1359	1572
105	380	446	602	751	1179	1360	1573
106	381	447	603	752	1180	1361	1574
107	382	448	604	753	1181	1362	1575
108	383	449	605	754	1182	1363	1576
109	384	450	606	755	1183	1364	1577
110	385	451	607	756	1184	1365	1578
111	386	452	608	757	1185	1366	1579
112	387	453	609	758	1186	1367	1580
113	388	454	610	759	1187	1368	1581
114	389	455	611	760	1188	1369	1582
115	390	456	612	761	1189	1370	1583
116	391	457	613	762	1190	1371	1584
117	392	458	614	763	1191	1372	1585
118	393	459	615	764	1192	1373	1586
119	394	460	616	765	1193	1374	1587
120	395	461	617	766	1194	1375	1588
121	396	462	618	767	1195	1376	1589
122	397	463	619	768	1196	1377	1590
123	398	464	620	769	1197	1378	1591
124	399	465	621	770	1198	1379	1592
125	400	466	622	771	1199	1380	1593
126	401	467	623	772	1200	1381	1594
127	402	468	624	773	1201	1382	1595
128	403	469	625	774	1202	1383	1596
129	404	470	626	775	1203	1384	1597
130	405	471	627	776	1204	1385	1598
131	406	472	628	777	1205	1386	1599
132	407	473	629	778	1206	1387	1600
133	408	474	630	779	1207	1388	1601
134	409	475	631	780	1208	1389	1602
135	410	476	632	781	1209	1390	1603
136	411	477	633	782	1210	1391	1604
137	412	478	634	783	1211	1392	1605
138	413	479	635	784	1212	1393	1606
139	414	480	636	785	1213	1394	1607
140	415	481	637	786	1214	1395	1608
141	416	482	638	787	1215	1396	1609
142	417	483	639	788	1216	1397	1610
143	418	484	640	789	1217	1398	1611
144	419	485	641	790	1218	1399	1612
145	420	486	642	791	1219	1400	1613
146	421	487	643	792	1220	1401	1614
147	422	488	644	793	1221	1402	1615
148	423	489	645	794	1222	1403	1616
149	424	490	646	795	1223	1404	1617
150	425	491	647	796	1224	1405	1618
151	426	492	648	797	1225	1406	1619
152	427	493	649	798	1226	1407	1620
153	428	494	650	799	1227	1408	1621
154	429	495	651	800	1228	1409	1622
155	430	496	652	801	1229	1410	1623
156	431	497	653	802	1230	1411	1624
157	432	498	654	803	1231	1412	1625
158	433	499	655	804	1232	1413	1626
159	434	500	656	805	1233	1414	1627
160	435	501	657	806	1234	1415	1628
161	436	502	658	807	1235	1416	1629
162	437	503	659	808	1236	1417	1630
163	438	504	660	809	1237	1418	1631
164	439	505	661	810	1238	1419	1632
165	440	506	662	811	1239	1420	1633
166	441	507	663	812	1240	1421	1634
167	442	508	664	813	1241	1422	1635
168	443	509	665	814	1242	1423	1636
169	444	510	666	815	1243	1424	1637
170	445	511	667	816	1244	1425	1638
171	446	512	668	817	1245	1426	1639
172	447	513	669	818	1246	1427	1640
173	448	514	670	819	1247	1428	1641
174	449	515	671	820	1248	1429	1642
175	450	516	672	821	1249	1430	1643
176	451	517	673	822	1250	1431	1644
177	452	518	674	823	1251	1432	1645
178	453	519	675	824	1252	1433	1646
179	454	520	676	825	1253	1434	1647
180	455	521	677	826	1254	1435	1648
181	456	522	678	827	1255	14	







ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Sept. 25.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Contango Day, Sept. 29. Settlement Day, Oct. 6

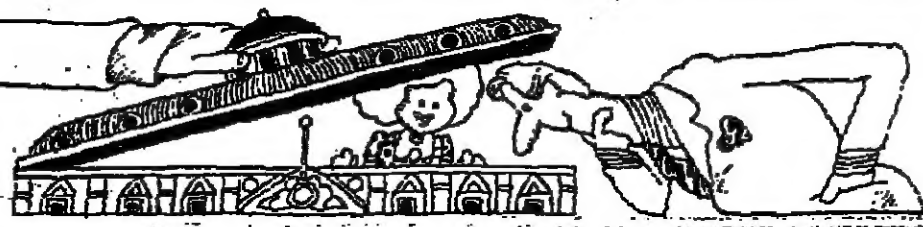
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Sept. 26. Contango Day, Sept. 29. Settlement Day, Oct. 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days  
(Current market price multiplied by number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Current market prices (Monday, Jan. 14, 1935)									
Price Change Gross Div									
Friday week price % P/E									
Capitalization Company									
Price Change Gross Div									
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Friday week price % P/E									



## Public &amp; Educational

BROADS AUTHORITY  
Norfolk SuffolkCo-Ordinator  
Temporary Appointment

## Strategy &amp; Management Plan

Applications are invited for the position of a Co-Ordinator of the Strategy and Management Plan for Broadland. Candidates should possess a relevant primary degree and evidence of considerable staff co-ordinating written material of a technical nature through practical experience of advanced academic work.

The temporary position will be for a period of 15 months from the date of appointment and within a salary range of Professional Officer S.O. 1/PO 1 (on £2,287-1,097 under review).

Field Conservation  
Officer

(Permanent position)

Officer with considerable experience of Conservation management organising field staff and voluntary effort in conducting negotiations with land owners and public in the Broom's Authority for this alluring new position.

The salary scale is Professional Officer AP/30, in the range (on £3,873-£7,077 under review).

For further details and applications forms write or phone: Broad's Authority, Thorpe Lodge, Yarmouth, Norfolk NR7 2DU. Telephone (0693) 37273.

Closing date for applications for both positions 8th October, 1980.

Aiken Clark, Principal Advisor to the Broad's Authority.

HEADSHIPS  
ESSEX

## BRENTWOOD SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant on 1st September, 1981, on the retirement of Mr. Richard Sale, M.A., who has been Headmaster since 1966.

**THE APPOINTMENT**  
Applicants should be graduates and communicant members of the Church of England. The Headmaster will be required to live in a house which will be provided. The salary and allowances will be by negotiation.

**THE APPLICATION**  
Applications, which should be sent to The Clerk to the Governors, Brentwood School, Essex CM15 8AS, should include a full Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of three referees. The closing date for applications is the 18th October, 1980.

HABERDASHERS' MONMOUTH SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS

## Appointment of Head

The school is an independent day and boarding school for girls aged 7 to 18 years.

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will be vacant on September 1st, 1981. The school has approximately 580 girls, and is endowed and administered by the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

Further details may be obtained from the Bursar, Haberdashers' Monmouth School for Girls, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Gwent NP23 5XT, to whom applications should be sent by October 31st, 1980.

University of Bristol  
Faculty of Engineering

Applications are invited for the post of

## LECTURER

in the Faculty of Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The post is for a Lecturer in the field of Mechanical Engineering, with particular reference to the design and development of mechanical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of mechanical engineering. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Bristol, 308, Olden Road, Bristol, BS8 1TR, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Warwick  
LECTURESHIP IN  
STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Statistics. The post is for a Lecturer in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Birmingham  
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

## RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The post is for a Research Fellow in the field of Mechanical Engineering, with particular reference to the design and development of mechanical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for conducting research in the field of mechanical engineering. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Warwick  
LECTURESHIP IN  
STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Statistics. The post is for a Lecturer in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Warwick  
VICE-PRESIDENT'S  
PA/SEC

Applications are invited for a Vice-President's PA/SEC. The post is for a Vice-President's PA/SEC in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Warwick  
RECEPTIONIST/  
AUDIO TYPIST

Applications are invited for a Receptionist/Audio Typist. The post is for a Receptionist/Audio Typist in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Warwick  
CONTACT JEANETTE ON

01-734 7443

NICE  
FRANCE

Position open immediately for experienced maths and science high school teacher in an American International school in Nice, France.

(193) 31 20 97 (A.M.)

## University of Zimbabwe

Applications are invited for the following posts which are available in the Faculty of Education. The posts are for Lecturers in the field of Education, with particular reference to the design and development of educational systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of education. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
DEMONSTRATOR

Applications are invited for a Demonstrator in the Faculty of Education. The post is for a Demonstrator in the field of Education, with particular reference to the design and development of educational systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of education. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Faculty of Education, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
LECTURESHIP IN  
BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Business Studies. The post is for a Lecturer in the field of Business Studies, with particular reference to the design and development of business systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of business studies. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Business Studies, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
LECTURESHIP IN  
STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Statistics. The post is for a Lecturer in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
VICE-PRESIDENT'S  
PA/SEC

Applications are invited for a Vice-President's PA/SEC. The post is for a Vice-President's PA/SEC in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
RECEPTIONIST/  
AUDIO TYPIST

Applications are invited for a Receptionist/Audio Typist. The post is for a Receptionist/Audio Typist in the field of Statistics, with particular reference to the design and development of statistical systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of statistics. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Statistics, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Zimbabwe  
CONTACT JEANETTE ON

01-734 7443

## University of Zimbabwe

01-734 7443

University of Hong Kong  
DENTAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to posts which have been established as the third phase of staff development. In general, those appointed to these posts will be expected to take up full-time duty not later than September 1, 1981, by which time the first phase of dental undergraduates will be entering the second year of the course. However, in the case of those appointed to posts which are expected to be vacant on or after September 1, 1981, the appointment will be made on a temporary basis. The closing date for applications is 15th October 1980.

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## University of Hong Kong

01-734 7443

## AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which experience is essential. The posts are for Lecturers in the field of Education, with particular reference to the design and development of educational systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of education. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Faculty of Education, University of Australia, Sydney, by October 31st, 1980.

University of Western  
Australia, Perth

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which experience is essential. The posts are for Lecturers in the field of Education, with particular reference to the design and development of educational systems. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of education. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Faculty of Education, University of Western Australia, Perth, by October 31st, 1980.

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## University of Western

01-734 7443

CHAIR IN  
MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING

The vacancy has arisen following the appointment of Professor [Name] to the Chair of Mechanical Engineering in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising students, and for conducting research in the field of mechanical engineering. The salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Applications should be sent to the Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of [Name], [Address], by October 31st, 1980.

University of Western  
Australia, Perth

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Langton (Anne Kirkbride) has a new admirer, Alan (Dean Harris) in tonight's episode of Coronation Street.

See tonight for the first time the workings of the highest circulation daily newspaper in the world. The People's Daily of China, Panorama (BBC 1 8.10) one of their special reports. The China News Machine, reporter Michael Cockerell examines the role of the press and the agency from which the reports get their New China News Agency. Since the passing of Mao and the notorious Gang of Four, China is changing pace than ever before. Although not strictly becoming the people are now getting used to the products of Coca Cola, colour television, lipstick, etc. and are re-introduced the former deadly sin of profit-making. For information for the masses remains of paramount importance to the leadership. All the news that the population good news, but Panorama has discovered a highly secret plan, available only to the upper echelons of the Party. It's then what is really going on in the country and of the world. Although there has been a lessening of the State's disapproval still abroad and punishment is very much caught. Panorama managed to interview, in the past and this will also see tonight.

Robert has written and produced a fascinating story for Horizon (BBC 2, 9.25) in Beyond the Milky Way at the galaxies and the millions of objects that make up the universe. It's a journey into space—indeed the Earth is Andromeda and that is two million light years. Hopefully the mysteries of Andromeda may be the help of a large infra-red telescope, recently built in Britain, which we see perched 13,700 feet up on an volcano (hopefully extinct). Perhaps one day Star Trek will be fetched.

A special (Radio 4 9.00 pm) dives to the wreck of the 500-ton ship, the Portmouth, which sank in 1917. The help of specially designed underwater camera equipment developed by the BBC research unit, describes at first hand the conditions that the archaeologists have to undergo when diving on the wreck. It is planned to raise it sometime during 1982 and Rose Trust's Archaeological Director, Margaret Rose, describes the wreck of the ship. The Prince of Wales give details of the plan to Michael Billings.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO), (BLACK AND WHITE), (AT).

# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: The American Budgetary Process, 7.05 James Bond 7.30 On 10: North Sea. Closedown at 7.55. 10.15 Music Time for Teachers. The first of two programmes giving practical help to teachers of music. This morning the emphasis is on singing and percussion. Accompaniment (r). 10.45 Closedown. 12.45 pm News. 1.00 Pebble M&M at One. Bob Geddes, a car maintenance supervisor, shows us how we can save about £100 a year on our car. 1.45 Heads and Tails. We see how sheepdogs are trained (r). Closedown at 2.00. 3.15 Songs of Praise from Frimley Parish Church introduced by Nick Page (first shown yesterday at 5.40 pm). 3.55 Play School (shown earlier at 1.00 on BBC 2). 4.30 Laura and Hardy. Cartoon

### BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Shipbuilding, 7.05 Identical Particles, 7.30 Maths—Numerical Eigenvalues. Closedown at 7.55. 11.00 Play School. Rosemary Graham, the Secretary of the Women's Institute, tells the story and the presenters are Elizabeth Milbank and Don Spencer. Closedown at 11.25. 11.50 pm Open University: Maths—Complex Analysis, 5.55 Gloria. 5.40: Art as Performance, 6.05 M10/28 Geometry, Axioms, 6.30 Living with Death. 6.55 Viking Variations. The second

of our old friends, 4.25 Puzzle Trail. The first of five programmes that give clues to a hidden treasure. 4.40 Lassie. A Red Indian rescues Lassie and she soon has a chance to return the good deed. 5.00 John Gaven's Newsround. Gaven's newsround, a policeman who is also a best-selling author. 11.00 The Editors. Simon Jenkins looks back at the first year of Now! magazine and talks to proprietor Sir James Goldsmith. 11.37 Step by Step. A series of sketches that celebrate the delights of dancing. Tonight Peggy Spencer, Pat Thompson and Michael Scullyman demonstrate the basic dance figures. 12.05 am Weather.

of a series of films dedicated to the wonders of the universe. 9.25 Horizon. Beyond the Milky Way. Looks at the galaxies and what they tell us about the evolution of the universe. 10.15 International Darts. Twenty-four players, representing eight countries, compete in the Unipart. 10.45 Newsnight. In-depth reporting of the events that made the headlines today. 11.30 International Darts. In this second half Scotland throw against Canada. The programme ends at 12.10 am.

### THAMES

9.30 am The Peruvian Paso. A look at the horse that boasts 400 years of pure blood ancestry. 10.00 World of Animals. We see the largest carnivore in the world—the kodjak bear—in his native habitat. 10.30 Landscapes. Donald Houston among the people who make a living along the South Wales coast. 10.40 Young Ramsay. More adventures of the young vet in the outback. 11.30 The White Starch. The night episode in the tale of the fortunes of a beautiful stone. 12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap, writer of the puppet and play, tells young viewers a tale. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes explains to his friends the difference in weight between large and small objects. 12.30 Public Office. A look at the influence people acquire when they are elected to public office. The subject is the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haleham (r). 1.00 News read by Anne Ford. 1.20 The News. 1.30 Crown Court. Raymond Morris is accused of beating up a private detective hired by his wife to follow him because she suspected him of infidelity (r). 2.00 Against the Wind. The doctor refuses to go back with Jonathan to treat his wife. 2.30 Film: Safari (1955) starring

programme about the Hulas and Bancher cartoon partnership introduced by Chris Kelly. 5.15 White Light. The second of a new series of films that are aimed at young people. This evening they have their say on whether or not the 'sun' is a life-giving star. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. 6.35 Crossroads. More motel manoeuvres. 7.00 Live It Up. A new series of sketches. 7.30 Coronation Street. The night episode. Tracy moves to the Corner Shop. 8.00 Keep it in the Family. Dad has the job of getting rid of an unwanted guest in his paragon and flat. The only trouble is the fellow is a black belt karate expert. 8.30 Just Lie. How can Lie move from the flat, get in and out of the bath without assistance? The answer is he can't. 9.00 Film: Panic on Page One (1976). Starring David Jason, Robert Vaughn. A proprietor of an ailing newspaper and a disenchanted back-hunter hunt the killer of a woman in order to restore the circulation of both the newspaper and the newspaperman. 10.00 News. 10.30 Film: On Page One continued. 11.30 Newsnight. The third and last of a series of three documentaries on the trail of a missing army general. 12.05 am News. 12.30 am News.

Lord George-Brown (ITV, 1.00 am).

Victor Mature and Janet Leigh. Jungle adventures set in Kenya during the time of the Mau Mau troubles. 4.15 Kidnaped. Episode three of Robert Loria Stevenson's story of a young boy who is kidnapped by a Clapperboard. The third and last

The People's Daily. In The Chinese News Machine. (See Personal Choice). 9.00 News read by John Edmunds. 9.25 Stone. The first of a new detective series starring Dennis Weaver (who played McCloud in 1969). Crime series) played by policeman who is also a best-selling author. 11.00 The Editors. Simon Jenkins looks back at the first year of Now! magazine and talks to proprietor Sir James Goldsmith. 11.37 Step by Step. A series of sketches that celebrate the delights of dancing. Tonight Peggy Spencer, Pat Thompson and Michael Scullyman demonstrate the basic dance figures. 12.05 am Weather.

heroin, but he isn't the one they are looking for. 9.25 Horizon. Beyond the Milky Way. Looks at the galaxies and what they tell us about the evolution of the universe. 10.15 International Darts. Twenty-four players, representing eight countries, compete in the Unipart. 10.45 Newsnight. In-depth reporting of the events that made the headlines today. 11.30 International Darts. In this second half Scotland throw against Canada. The programme ends at 12.10 am.

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## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am News. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.30 Today. 6.35 The Week on 4. 6.45 "The Wheels of Chance" by H. G. Wells (6). 6.50 News. 6.55 The Samaritans. 7.00 News. 7.05 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.10 Daily Service. 7.15 Story, Gendeman and Lane by Susan Hill (11). 7.20 News. 7.25 Portrait of Richard Hillary. 7.30 Poetry Please. 7.35 News. 7.40 pm You and Yours. 7.45 Make Me Laugh. 7.50 News. 7.55 The Archers. 8.00 News. 8.05 Woman's Hour. 8.10 News. 8.15 Play "Under Pressure", by David Baume. 8.20 Short Story. 8.25 P3. 8.30 Rumpole. 8.35 News. 8.40 The Archers. 8.45 News. 8.50 Science Now. 8.55 Play. 9.00 News. 9.05 Original Special: The Mary Rose. 9.10 Kaleidoscope. 9.15 News. 9.20 The Summer of the Firebird. 9.25 A Book at Bedtime. Can I Survive Her? by Anthony Tropea. 9.30 The Financial World. 9.35 Music at Night. 9.40 News. 9.45 pm-10.00 Open University: Women's Aid. The Pauline Letters.

### Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records: Vaughan Williams, Bach, Gies. 7.10 News. 7.15 Records: Ravel, Debussy, Dvorak. 7.20 News. 7.25 Week's Composers: Stamitz family. 7.30 Piano (Frank), pt 1: Mozart (K576), Schubert (op 17). 7.35 Piano (Frank), pt 2: Chopin. 7.40 Quartet (Edinor), Schubert (D904). 7.45 News. 7.50 News on Northern Sinfonia Orchestral. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 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